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KOSOVO OFFICIALS' RECENT DISMISSALS REPORTED

AU281834 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Alongside the imprisonments, long sentences, persecutions and other acts of force which the Great-Serb chauvinists have carried out against the Albanians in Kosovo, dismissals from work and of functionaries and high cadres in this province are also continuing. As TANJUG reported, the joint meeting of the three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly which was held on 25 September dismissed Bahri Oruci from the post of president of the Kosovo Assembly's Executive Council. On the same day the director of Pristina Television and its chief editor were also dismissed. Also dismissed were the director of Radio Pristina and its chief editor and director of the Provincial Institute of Statistics of Kosovo. A few days earlier, TANJUG reported the dismissal of the director and chief editor of the Rilindja Publishing House.

Also reported was the fact that the Kosovo Provincial Conference of the Socialist League dismissed two of its members, one of whom was Dr Gazmend Zajmi, former rector of Pristina University. The Yugoslav agency does not give any explanation for these dismissals. TANJUG also reported the resignation of the Serb Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo assembly. However, in this dismissal and the reports on it, [words indistinct] it is noteworthy that Dusan Ristic, known as a frenzied anti-Albanian, exploited the occasion to once again reveal his savagery and hatred, which has always characterized him in the suppression of all efforts by Albanians to attain democratic rights and national progress.

It has also become known that in the meeting of the Kosovo Assembly, a delegate spoke against the policy of genocide being carried out against Albanians. She expressed the opinion that the political measures against the participants in the demonstrations were too harsh. Immediately after these words, self-administrative democracy showed its true face and, as TANJUG emphasized, this delegate was cut off in the middle of her speech.

SHEHU ATTENDS KORCE DISTRICT AWP CONFERENCE

AU291955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Summary] Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the Korce District Party Conference as the Central Committee delegate. Njazi Shahollari, secretary of the Korce District AWP Committee opened the conference. Enver Halili, first secretary of the district's AWP Committee, delivered a report on behalf of the District Party Committee's plenum on the scientific level of the work of party leaders in fulfilling economic tasks, especially in agriculture. Following this, the delegates engaged in a discussion.

Mehmet Shehu also spoke at the conference. After greeting the conference on behalf of the Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha, he evaluated the work of the party's 23rd conference and laid down tasks for achieving greater successes. The conference elected the leading district party organs and the delegates for the Eighth AWP Congress. Comrade Enver Halili was reelected first secretary of the Korce AWP Committee.

NEW BOOK OF HOXHA REPORTS, SPEECHES PUBLISHED

AU281359 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha's new book "Reports and Speeches (1978-1979)" has been published. Materials of the period January 1978 - October 1979 are included in this book, most of which are published for the first time.

MLADENOV MEETS GREEK, TUNISIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU292057 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Report by BTA New York correspondent]

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs and head of the Bulgarian delegation at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly here, today met Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of Greece.

The two ministers stated with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Greek goodneighbourly relations continue to develop in the spirit of the latest agreements reached at the latest meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of Greece, this spring at the Rhodes Island.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Motsotakis exchanged views on the situation in the Balkan peninsula and on some international issues, including some issues put on the agenda on the General Assembly.

The Bulgarian foreign minister met here today the foreign minister of Tunisia, Mr Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

At the ensuing talks Mr Mladenov and Mr es-Sebsi analyzed the relations between the two countries and stated that they are developing favourably. Along with this the two ministers expressed the common readiness and willingness of their countries to seek new possibilities for furthering and expansion of relations between Bulgaria and Tunisia.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on different international issues and, above all, on the Middle East problem. The two sides maintained the view that the Camp David agreements cannot solve this problem and that it is necessary to seek out ways for the integral solving of the Middle East crisis.

FILIPOV RECEIVES CEMA CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES

AU292036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, tonight received the representatives of the European CEMA member countries and Yugoslavia who are participating in the fifth session of the intergovernmental commission on nuclear equipment which began today.

Aleksey Antonov, chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, informed him of the session's proceedings. Comrade Grisha Filipov emphasized the importance of the issues discussed and wished the commission success in its work.

Receives Secretary Fadeyev

AU292034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA. Issues connected with perfecting CEMA's activity in the spirit of the decisions made at its 35th session were discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

PDRY LEADER VISITS BULGARIAN,USSR FAIR EXHIBITS

AU292023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, [as heard] chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has visited Plovdiv. Accompanied by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visited the fair and inspected the pavilions of the Bulgarian metallurgy and chemical industry as well as the pavilion of the Soviet Union.

COMMUNIQUE ON CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

AU281905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

["Text" of communique on visit to Bulgaria of Col Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the Government of the People's Republic of Congo]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Col Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the government of the People's Republic of Congo, paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 22 to 25 September 1981.

Louis Sylvain Goma, Congolese prime minister, and those accompanying him laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and a prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, and paid their respects at his coffin.

During the visit, Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Coridal talks were held. The Congolese prime minister handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a cordial and friendly message from Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president and head of state of the People's Republic of Congo.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude for the message and asked Col Louis Sylvain Goma to convey to Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso wishes for good health and personal happiness and to the friendly Congolese people wishes for successes along the road of economic and social progress.

The Congolese prime minister and those accompanying him visited a number of plants and historical and other places in Sofia and the country. They were acquainted with the construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. The delegation was cordially recieved throughout the country.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of Congo, had talks during which the state of bilateral relations was discussed and information on the situation in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Congo was exchanged, as well as opinions on some issues of the international situation. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and architecture; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Aleksandur Petrov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Asen Velkov, head of the cabinet of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Congolese side: Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, minister of public works and construction; Marius Mouambenga, minister of agriculture and livestock; Emmaneul Yoka, minister delegate in charge of cooperation; Laurent Mann, Congolese ambassador to Bulgaria; (Alfons Nzoungu), secretary general of the government; (Stanislaw Bachi-Bousanzi), diplomatic adviser of the prime minister's cabinet; (Clement Mouamba), adviser on economic issues of the prime minister's cabinet; and (Raymond Ombaka), director of bilateral cooperation at the Ministry of Cooperation.

During the talks, the two premiers reviewed the relations between the two countries and noted that they are developing favorably and that possibilities for their expansion and strengthening exist.

The government leaders stressed the great significance of the visit of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president and head of state of the republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Bulgaria on 17 and 18 May 1981 and the meetings, talks and agreements between him and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on raising the relations between the two countries and parties to a new level.

Comrade Grisha Filipov and Louis Sylvain Goma stressed the need to strengthen and develop the two countries' relations in the political, economic and cultural areas.

The following agreements were signed during his visit: a framework agreement on the basic trends of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period 1982-1986 between the Governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Congo; a framework agreement on the general conditions for the granting of average-term trade credits by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Government of the People's Republic of Congo; a plan for the cultural and scientific cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Congo for the period 1982-1984; a cooperation treaty between BTA and the Congolese Information Agency; an agreement on cooperation in television between Bulgarian television and Congolese radio and television; a treaty on the delivery of breeding animals to farms in the Congolese cities of (Lubomo) and (Ovando); a protocol on developing farms in the People's Republic of Congo by the People's Republic of Bulgaria; a protocol on cooperation in forestry and related industries, and a treaty on planning big-raising farms.

The two government leaders reviewed some issues of the present international situation and noted with satisfaction that their positions are similar.

They expressed profound concern over the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces throughout the world and their policy of intensifying the arms race and interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

The two sides decisively denounced the actions of the imperialist forces against the national liberation movements and their moves to destabilize the progressive regimes.

The two sides confirmed their determination to actively work to strengthen the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for detente, disarmament and lasting and just peace throughout the world, and they expressed their unreserved solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The two sides again clearly confirmed the principled positions adopted during the friendly visit of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president and head of state of the People's Republic of Congo, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 17 and 18 May 1981. They expressed their wish that the Madrid meeting end with constructive decisions which will serve the interests of the peoples in Europe and the world.

The two sides expressed their indignation over imperialism's increasingly aggressive policy and decisively condemned the decision of the imperialist forces to produce and employ the neutron bomb.

The Congolese side highly evaluated the principled and consistent policy of peace, goodneighborliness, understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

The Bulgarian side highly evaluated the policy of the People's Republic of Congo against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, its efforts to rally and strengthen Africa's progressive states, and the active support it renders to the national liberation movements in the African Continent.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Congo expressed their total support for the Namibian people's struggle, which led by SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], is fighting for Namibia's independence.

The two countries decisively oppose the solution of the Namibian question outside the United Nations and called for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. They confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa who are fighting against racism and apartheid and for freedom and independence.

The two sides condemned the escalation of the unprovoked armed aggression of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola and decisively expressed their support for its immediate termination and the withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory. The leaders of the two delegations confirmed their unreserved support for the People's Republic of Angola and other front states, which are a target of the South African racists' aggressive actions. They called for imposing full and comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The countries stressed the OAU's important role in strengthening the African states' political and economic independence, as well as their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

They highly evaluated the African states' contribution to the movement of nonaligned countries, as well as this movement's role in decreasing international tension and its struggle for strengthening world peace and understanding among nations.

The two sides decisively called for ending the Israeli occupation of all Arab territories illegally occupied in 1967 and recognizing the irrevocable rights of the Palestinian people, who are struggling under the PLO leadership for their right to self-determination and to create their own state, as well as guaranteeing the security and sovereignty of all states in the region.

The two sides support the expansion of the UN role in preserving peace and international security and expressed their determination to work for strengthening internatinal security.

The two sides expressed their support for establishing a just and equitable international economic order and respecting the right of the peoples to exclusive control of their natural resources. They also expressed their support for eliminating the exploitation and discrimination imposed in international relations by imperialism.

Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of Congo, thanked Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people for the warm hospitality shown to him during his visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Congolese prime minister and head of government invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Congo.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

Sofia, September 1981.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

AU291501 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Sep (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the president of Japans "Fujitsu Fanuk" company, Dr (Seiyuemon Inaba). They discussed questions pertaining to the development of the business relations between the Japanese company and Bulgarian economic organizations.

TANCHEV, OTHERS RECEIVE FINNISH LEGISLATOR

AU292037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev has received Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish legislature.

The guest, who is also chairman of the committee to celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, was received by Comrades Stanko Todorov and Georgi Yordanov. During the talks, they discussed the strengthening and expansion of ties between the two countries in all spheres of life.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS RECEIVE 'GOLDEN MERCURY' AWARD

Presented to Zhivkov

AU291500 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian from 1404-1428 GMT on 29 September carries a live relay from Sofia's Culture Palace of a ceremony at which the "Golden Mercury" international peace award is presented to Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council Chairman and BCP Central Committee secretary general.

At 1405 GMT Khristo Khristov, chairman of the Bulgarian committee for the "International Conference on Awarding the International 'Golden Mercury' Award and Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, opens the meeting by explaining the importance of the award, "one of whose recipients is the greatest peacemaker of our time, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev." Following this introduction, Khristov describes Todor Zhivkov's contribution to various spheres of Bulgarian life. "It is precisely because of his manysided contribution that our entire nation greets with such enthusiasm the fact that Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has been awarded with the 'Golden Mercury' Award.'"

At 1410 GMT Khristo Khristov gives the floor to Lorenzo (Galbo), chairman of the "International Committee on Awarding the 'Golden Mercury' Award," who speaks in Italian, his speech being simultaneously translated into Bulgarian. He describes the authority Bulgaria enjoys internationally and its contribution to preserving peace and security and increasing international cooperation. "The world wants peace, and we think that the 'Golden Mercury' Peace Award could not be awarded to a better man -- a man whose whole life is devoted to defending peace and furthering international cooperation."

At this point he presents the award to Todor Zhivkov, against the background of stormy applause.

From 1415-1425 GMT Todor Zhivkov makes his acceptance speech. He thanks the committee for the award and for the "recognition of the positive contribution made by the entire Bulgarian people to international life." He describes the activity of Bulgaria's leadership as "striving toward detente and international cooperation."

Speaking about the international situation Zhivkov describes the "deterioration of international relations," and the danger of war. "Nevertheless, we are optimists," he continues, "and believe that with the joint efforts of the whole of mankind, peace can be saved." He describes the importance of international dialogue, and stresses Bulgaria's share in this area.

Zhivkov then describes international trade as an important means of furthering international cooperation. "However, there are political leaders who view international trade as an instrument of pressure and economic blackmail." Zhivkov rejects this attitude and warns "those politicians" that "they have to understand the objective truth about international trade, and thus also contribute to the cause of peace." Zhivkov refers several times to "the share of the business circles for consolidating international peace," and explains the importance of international trade relations for promoting the common interest of the peoples. "Free trade is opposed to 'cold war'," Zhivkov asserts. Zhivkov then describes "Bulgaria's striving to increase its role as an equal trade partner in the international arena." He concludes by wishing the participants in the meeting good health and successes in their international conference.

At 1426 GMT the floor is given to (Don Enrique de Lamata), vice chairman of the "International Committee on Awarding the (Golden Mercury) Award," who reads an "appeal to the peoples for peace." He speaks in Spanish. There is no simultaneous translation into Bulgarian and after a few sentences the announcer concludes the direct relay by reading the names of the Bulgarian leaders who have taken part in the ceremony: "The following persons attended the festive celebration: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov."

Others Awarded

AU300751 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Sofia, 29 Sep (BTA) -- The 21st special international conference "the Golden Mercury" was held here today. It was attended by about 4000 representatives of the business circles of Bulgaria and 40 more foreign countries.

Mr (Lorenzo Gallo) announced the establishment of the "Luydmila Zhivkova" International Foundation which is to continue the humane and peaceful cause of Lyudmila Zhivkova for raising the role of culture, the arts and science in the struggle for peace and understanding of the peoples for social progress.

The "Golden Mercury" was bestowed in memoriam to Lyudmila Zhivkova.

With the "Golden Mercury" prize were awarded ad personum a number of Bulgarian party and state leaders, including Mr Andrey Lukanov -- candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov -- member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Kiril Zarev -- deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Ognyan Doynov -- member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Bozhinov -- member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Khristo Khristov -- Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, etc.

SCores of Bulgarian and foreign organizations and companies, as well as mass media organizations, including the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, were awarded the "Golden Mercury" prize.

BRIEFS

GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- Havana, 23 Sep (BTA) -- In the 1981-1985 period Bulgaro-Cuban geological cooperation is to be expanded considerably and Bulgaria's assistance in the geological prospecting works on Cuba's territory is to increase. This is what is envisaged under the agreement signed here by Bulgaria's and Cuba's governments. Bulgarian specialists are to work out detailed geological maps and schemes of the central part of Cuba, of the provinces of Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus and Ciego de Avila covering a total area of 6000 km. The research work in finding minerals and ores in these areas is already underway. The exploration is to continue up to 1990. Along with the specialists Bulgaria is sending also the material and technical equipment needed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 23 Sep 81 AU]

BOZHINOV IN SILISTRA -- On 24 September, Comrade Todor Bozhinov visited Silistra. He took part in a meeting of the BCP Silistra Okrug Committee, which dealt with economic matters, including the implementation of the current plan and the preparation of next year's economic plan. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81 AU]

ACTIVITIES OF POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS VIEWED

'Gross Attacks' on PZPR

LD291106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The delegates to the second part of the congress of the Walesa trade union organization in Gdansk were briefed about a protocol submitted by the Presidium of this organization dealing with the problems of the so-called workers' self-government bodies. As it transpires, the leadership of the Walesa trade union organization is contemplating far-reaching plans pursuing the aim of gaining a decisive vote in determining who is to occupy management posts in plants. A representative of the Wroclaw branch of the Walesa trade union organization spoke about the intention to torpedo the government and called openly for the pushing through of the establishment of self-government bodies, which would pave the way for the antisocialist forces in their forward drive. Other delegates at the congress called for the total decentralization in the economy and the liquidation of industrial associations.

The second part of the congress of the Walesa trade union organization, like the first one, is characterized by gross attacks on the PZPR and the government, zealous activity by the counterrevolutionary elements and a broadly-based campaign against Poland's allies. Immediately after the decision was officially announced at the congress taht the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee had been dissolved, a new organization of a similar antistate and counterrevolutionary orientation, the so-called club in the service of independence was set up. According to the leaflets disseminated amongst the congress delegates, the club is allegedly to be a form of citizens' activity for the benefit of the freedom of man and national sovereignty. It also wants to strive for the creation of so-called economic self-government in Poland and to work for the revision of the existing electoral system.

The atmosphere created surrounding the second part of the congress of the Walesa trade union organization is illustrated by the reports about the tense situation in several locations in Poland. The so-called strike alert was proclaimed in the Czestochowa Voivodship yesterday in the five largest plants in protest against the arrest of Marian Tembrzuski, who was disseminating antistate leaflets also aimed against Poland's bonds of alliance and against whom a court action has been taken for this activity. The strike at the Szczyglowice colliery in Knurow, too, is in its 5th day for similar reasons.

Destruction of Socialism

LD291746 Prague CTK in English 1616 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (CTK) -- Secretaries of regional committees of the Polish United Workers Party have met here to discuss party tasks in the present political situation. They stressed the necessity of strengthening the party's unity and of intensified activities by party bodies in carrying out the economic reforms and laws passed by the Sejm.

Meanwhile, participants in the second part of the congress of "Solidarity", in its fourth day today, discussed a report of the National Coordination Commission and is to discuss the trade union's program later in the day.

The "Solidarity" program provides for the destruction of the socialist system in Poland on the basis of "a total transformation of the state and the economy". It calls for pluralism in the political sphere, a change in the electoral system, for the establishment of a second "self-control" chamber of parliament and for "Solidarity's" right to control the information media.

The Polish News Agency PAP said in a commentary today that the course of the congress so far confirms that "Solidarity" does not intend to cooperate with the government and accepts its expressions of goodwill as a basis for further confrontation.

Can the state, which wanted to be a partner to "Solidarity" remain under illusions even after the congress which declares war on the government of its country and on political and legal relations which "Solidarity" pledged to respect before the court the PAP commentary asked?

'Lack of Discipline'

LD292148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] At the second round of the so-called Solidarity congress a discussion is going on today about the report on the activity of the National Consulative Commission. Our permanent correspondent in the Polish People's Republic reports:

As in previous days, discrepancies are typical for this discussion. Among other things, the report has been described as smooth and unrealistic, as a general description of past events which says nothing. As one of the delegates said, it did not contain a single reference to anything done for the working people. The leadership of Solidarity only goes on demanding and recommending and they would like to control everything. Today again the lace of discipline on the part of the delegates was criticized because tens of delegates are not permanently present in the hall. However, it is becoming clear that this is only a reflection of the situation which predominates in the National Consultative Commission itself. In the commission everybody also does what they want and attends meetings and negotiations only when it suits them. The speakers also firmly reject the power struggle between the leaders, and this cannot be masked by the best chosen, often repeated words about alleged protection of the interests of the working people. And in order not to leve the entire blame on the officials the so-called advisers are also getting their share of it. A lot of attention is also devoted to the issue of methods to be chosen for further negotiations with the government. And one can also hear that it is only a small step from a compromise to surrender or even to collaboration. One cannot be surprised by this vocabulary. The government as well as the PZPR are described in Gdansk as opponents and the past years of the socialist construction as a time of darkness and of terror. The program of the antisocialist forces is obvious in this way: to continue in striving to take over power even sould the cost be a dangerous confrontation.

Counterrevolutionary Path

AU291346 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "The Second Stage of the 'Solidarity' Congress in Gdansk; On the Path of Counterrevolutionary Destruction" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

A NEW "SOLIDARITY" CONGRESS OPENED IN THE OLIWIA SPORTS HALL IN GDANSK ON SATURDAY, ANNOUNCED AS THE CONTINUATION OF THE PRECEDING PART. THE ENTIRE HALL IS OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS SELLERS OF ANTISTATE AND ANTI-SOIVET LITERATURE, BUT ALSO BY SELLERS OF VARIOUS "SOLIDARITY"-RELATED SOUVENIRS. EVEN C. MILOSZ'S ESSAY "THE WINNING OF POWER" IS NOT MISSING. BUSES AND THE CARS OF THE CONGRESS PARTICIPANTS ARE PLASTERED WITH LEAFLETS SLANDERING PEOPLE'S POWER, POLAND'S BONDS OF ALLIANCE, AND ESPECIALLY THE SOVIET UNION.

The deliberations were preceded by tne already "traditional" mass held directly in the congress hall, for the celebration of which "Solidarity" this time invited the clergyman George Higgins from Chicago.

During the pompous mass, G. Higgins informed the almost 900 delegates that the American trade union organization AFL-CIO had invited L. Walesa to attend its congress, which will be held in November. In that connection he emphasized that "all American people will welcome Walesa with enthusiasm."

On the agenda there is to be a vote of confidence [udelenie absolutoria] in "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission [KKP], determining the manner in which the new bodies of this organization are to be elected, the elections themselves and finally the adoption of "Solidarity's" program of activity.

The chairman of the congress, J. Buzek, said at a press conference on Sunday that the congress "fell to pieces" already on the first day. The adopted program of deliberations is not being observed at all. There is unbelievable chaos. Everything is being subordinated to one goal only: PRESENTING ONESELF BEFORE THE ELECTIONS AS A TRUE ADVOCATE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY'S STATE AND POLITICAL STRUCTURES. In the first 2 days of the congress, the main objective of the "Solidarity" leaders' attacks has become the issue of the law on self-government, adopted by the Sejm on Friday. A portion of the delegates, whose overwhelming majority consists of members of the technological and humanitarian intelligentsia, came forward with the assertion that the KKP delegation had exceeded its jurisdiction in its negotiations with the appropriate Sejm commission on the final text of the aforementioned law, and that the compromise text of the law is actually a concession to the government and is unacceptable to "Solidarity." On that basis some delegates demand an immediate amendment of the law and are threatening to boycott its implementation. Others would even like to organize a referendum among "Solidarity" members. And all this is accompanied by personal confrontations, invectives, blows below the belt and attempts on the part of a considerable part of the delegates to aggravate the already tense enough situation in the country and bring about confrontation.

SOME DELEGATES ARE FIGHTING, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE STATE AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF THE KEY -- AND STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY AND ECONOMICALLY -- PLANTS AND ENTERPRISES.

The first 2 days of the congress affirmed the ever increasing political polarization and differentiation among its participants. Apart from that it also was obvious that delegates from some regions virtually took the command of the congress and foisted upon it their views and attitudes. The first 2 days also provided proof of the close connections between "Solidarity" and the yellow trade unions in the West and various "charity organizations."

This emerged from the report of the Auditing Commission, which informed the congress about the respectable sums which "Solidarity" has in the so-called hard currencies, as well as from the speech delivered by Professor Hutchinson of Cleveland University on the theme "'Solidarity's' importance for the world trade union movement." This was also obvious from the message of AFL-CIO President Kirkland who played on the delegates' national feelings and supported their efforts to subvert in Poland everything that still can be subverted.

"Solidarity's" activity abroad, which so far has not been on the congress' agenda, takes a different form: IN SOME WESTERN CAPITALS, "SOLIDARITY" -- WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF ITS LOCAL SUPPORTERS THERE -- IS BUILDING SO-CALLED INFORMATION BUREAUS, WHICH SHOULD BE THE EMBRYOS OF ITS OWN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS. And from the administration-territorial structure of "Solidarity's" individual regions it is possible to see that these regions, with their administrative and political apparatuses, entail [prekryvaju] the legal administrative and territorial structure of the Polish state. THUS IT LOOKS AS IF 'SOLIDARITY" IS A STATE WITHIN THE STATE. After all, it is also building its own information media network. At the congress, it has already been possible to see "Solidarity" cameramen filming the course of the deliberations. "Solidarity" was given the television equipment, valued at $120,000, as a present from the West. The delegates were informed that "Solidarity" is willing to sell its footage from the congress to the state Committee for Radio and Television, with the recordings going to all regions.

All this is going to be taken care of by "Solidarity's" newly founded Information Press Agency.

The organizers of the congress did not permit the state television crew to come in. Allegedly, they do not trust them.

Thus the provoking of state power at the "Solidarity" congress continues. For example, in the Szczyglowice mine, the local "Solidarity" Chairman Arendt sackedthe chairman of the enterprise organization of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions because he permitted one of the miners to express in front of the television camera support for the government policy. The general prosecutor placed Arendt in custody, but the "Solidarity" congress is resolutely demanding that the General Prosecutor's Office release Arendt immediately.

SLOVAK PRAVDA COMMENTS ON HAIG-GROMYKO MEETING

AU300730 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 81 p 7

[Commentary by Milan Rusko: "On the First Meeting Between Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig; Washington Will Not Escape the Pressure of Reality"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AMONG THE REPORTS ON THE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY AT THE 36TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE NEWS OF THE MEETING BETWEEN SOVIET MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ANDREY GROMYKO AND U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE ALEXANDER HAIG, HELD IN NEW YORK ON WEDNESDAY, HAS AROUSED EXTRAORDINARY ATTENTION.

The reaction of the bourgeois press signals propagandist intentions to present the meeting as the outcome of a unilateral American willingness "to get the process, for which one has been waiting since President Reagan took the office, going" (BADISCHE ZEITUNG). The DAILY TELEGRAPH demagogically states that "if the talks are to be fruitful, the Soviet Union must begin making concessions." Other newspapers quote the recent A. Gromyko speech at the UN General Assembly in such a manner as to be able to shift the blame for the possible failure of the Soviet-American dialogue on the USSR.

In assessing the importance of the meeting of the chiefs of USSR and U.S. diplomacy, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the meeting was held 8 months after Haig took up his post. DURING THAT PERIOD, SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS -- DUE TO THE FAULT OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION -- HAVE DETERIORATED, MAINLY BECAUSE OF ITS MARKED COURSE AIMED AT ACHIEVING U.S. STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY OVER THE USSR. THE COURSE IS CHARACTERIZED BY TENACIOUS INTRANSIGENCE ON THE ISSUE OF REDUCING ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT, AND BY THE UNWILLINGNESS TO REALISTICALLY ASSESS INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE EXISTING BALANCE OF FORCES IN THE WORLD. The attacks on SALT-II, the decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and to manufacture the neutron bomb, the tendency to increase international tension by overtly supporting reactionary regimes, as well as counterrevolutionary elements in Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the racists in the Republic of South Africa and similar actions, have revealed to the international public the path that the Washington government has decided to take. That course has met with the opposition of the peace-loving progressive international public. Protests against American policy are taking the form of many demonstrations in the West European countries and at international conferences of solidarity with the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism underway in the developing countries. It shows that the alternative of a peaceful life, whose main guarantors are the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, is attractive to the nations of the world; it shows that they are yearning for peace.

TO FULFILL THESE ASPIRATIONS, THE SOVIET UNION -- DESPITE THE UNFAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE WHICH HAS OF LATE BEEN PREVAILING ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE -- HAS NOT ABANDONED ITS INTENTION, COUNTER TO CONFRONTATION, TO SET UP NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES.

The meeting between the USSR and U.S. representatives at the UN could tempt one to think that a partial objective has already been achieved. However, the results of the meeting -- judging by the concise communique -- should not be overestimated. So far, it is difficult to judge to what extent the real interest in achieving mutual understanding and improving the current Soviet-American relations made the American representative take part in the meeting. THE FRENCH DAILY LE FIGARO, NOT WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION, CALLS ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES IS FORCED TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE USSR: OTHERWISE ITS NATO ALLIES WILL REFUSE TO DEPLOY THE NEW MISSILES ON THEIR TERRITORIES. The daily expresses justified concern that Haig will not convince his Soviet counterpart about his sincerity with deeds. Together with LE MATIN DE PARIS, it emphasizes that "so far one cannot have any great illusions."

According to the communique, the 4-hour meeting between A. Gromyko and A. Haig resulted in the agreement that it is necessary to continue talks on reducing armaments, including nuclear weapons, which have already been held in Geneva. The delegations are to meet again on 30 November. It is precisely this first step that has revived the hopes of the international public that the development to date of Soviet-American relations could change if the Reagan administration demonstrates the ability to correctly assess the existing realities and approaches the negotiations with the Soviet Union without the incorrect notion that it will succeed in gaining unilateral advantages.

CHNOUPEK MEETS AUSTRIAN, TANZANIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD292044 Prague CTK in English 1932 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (CETEKA correspondent) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister and head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, met here with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

They discussed some issues of bilateral relations and evaluated the development of the international situation. They underlined the interests of the two countries in the strengthening and further development of the policy of detente and disarmament, as well as in the removal of hotbeds of tension by peaceful means. They said that under the present complicated international conditions, the role of the U.N. organization as a significant factor of the development of peaceful cooperation of states with different social order is growing.

Minister Chnoupek met here also with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim.

They discussed some aspects of the two countries' relations and exchanged their views on a number of international-political issues in connection with the agenda of the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, especially on the situation in the south of Africa which is complicated by the aggressive policy of the South African racist regime.

FOJTIK MEETS WITH LCY PRESIDIUM SECRETARY

LD292158 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Sep (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik met here Tuesday with visiting Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium Trpe Jakovlevski.

They discussed the two parties' activities in ideological sphere and the mass media, and development of cooperation between the two parties.

HOFFMANN AT INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS MEETING

Hoffmann Greets Members 25 Sep

LD252056 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 25 Sep (CTK) -- Bureau members of the administrative committee of the Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers, headed by its president Gilberto Morales, were received here Friday by Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council Chairman Karel Hoffmann.

The committee of the federation, with a membership of over twelve million in 63 countries, discussed at its session here topical problems of workers in the branch, preparation of the federation's seventh conference to take place in Berlin next year, and other issues.

Meets French Unionists 28 Sep

LD282244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and a delegation of the French General Labor Confederation [CGT] led by Pierre Gensous, its secretary, met for talks in Prague today.

Both sides spoke in favor of the further development of bilateral relations and cooperation. They discussed the activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana.

Pierre Gensous briefed the Czechoslovak delegation on the present situation in France and on the CGT's position on the implementation of the changes that French workers requested in the recent elections.

REPORT CRITICIZES PLAN TO FORM STUDENT ASSOCIATION

AU280735 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "International Students Union: International Students Association (ISA) Aimed Against Students"]

[Text] Yesterday the Secretariat of the International Students Union [ISU] issued a statement in connection with the plans for founding the so-called International Students Association which by its nature is directed against the basic objectives of the progressive students movement throughout the world. The statement reads in part:

"At a time when the progressive and democratic students, together with their peoples, are organizing new important steps in the joint struggle for world peace, national liberation and independence, groups are appearing which are organizing coordinated actions against the progressive and democratic students movement which is an important component part of the anti-imperialist forces. They are conducting their attacks against the organized force of this movement represented by the International Students Union as well as against other organizations and structures of student cooperation which have been tested by time and experience. These reactionary forces do not hesitate to use any means to wreck the unity of students in the struggle for their rights and to lead them astray by vociferously proclaiming a 'great' project whose final objective is the founding of the so-called International Students Association.

"Who are the most active provocateurs of this undertaking? They are the direct heirs of those people who have discredited themselves with their contacts with the CIA, primarily the leading figures of the U.S. Students Association which recently let itself be used to begin breaking up the U.S. students movement.

They are the leading figures of the so-called Independent Student Union in Poland, who regardless of the interests of the students in the Polish People's Republic are engaging more and more in political games which wreck the unity of the progressive students movement and are launching a campaign against the ISU and its member organizations, including the Polish ISU branch.

"The attempt to hold a constituent ISA congress in Warsaw clearly shows that the initiator of this provocative action regard it as their main objective to subordinate the ISA to the plans of aggressive political quarters and of the intelligence services of some Western countries. The clear political orientation of this whole affair can only be described as being imperialist and reactionary.

"The ISU Secretariat is sure that the initiators of the founding of the ISA as well as their backers will fail. On the basis of its 35-year experience the progressive and democratic students movement will overcome all the intrigues and obstacles that are standing in the road of the common struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, national liberation and independence. We appeal to all member and friendly organizations and to all representative students unions to resolutely denounce the provocative actions directed against the progressive and democratic students movement and to strengthen the unity and collaboration of the international students movement."

VATICAN RADIO REPORTS SENTENCING OF PRIEST

LD292216 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Czechoslovakia: According to AFP, the French press agency, a Catholic priest, Father (Kordik), was given a suspended 1-year prison sentence in Louny on Monday because he celebrated 4 masses illegally. The 33-year old father Josef (Kordik) from Libceves, about 60km north of Prague, risked the maximum sentence of 2 years imprisonment. He was sentenced in Louny despite the written intervention in his favor by Cardinal Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, reliable sources say. Father (Kordik) was found guilty of violating regulations concerning church affairs because he celebrated four masses after a church secretary withdrew official permission to carry out his duties as a priest. According to some sources, Father (Kordik) said that he had not been told about the prohibition by the church officials as it should have been done according to the law.

In a letter to the court, Cardinal Tomasek said the accused acted in this respect fully in accordance with the law and thus he has not violated the regulations concerning religious affairs.

The court also accused Father (Kordik), (?according) to article 77, of having a negative attitude toward the socialist system.

TRIAL OF SIX CATHOLIC PRIESTS, LAYMEN CONTINUES

NC292210 Paris AFP in English 2145 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Sep (AFP) -- The trial of six Roman Catholics -- two of them priests -- charged with "illegal dealing" in religious books and other offences continued today under restriction in Olomouc, eastern Czechoslovakia, informed sources said here.

About 30 friends of the accused were barred from the court, along with two French observers. Relatives allowed to attend said that during today's hearing the judge received a letter from Amnesty International, but he did not read it out.

Five of the accused, priests Frantisek Lizna and Rudolf Smahel, and Jan Krumpholc, Josef Vlcek, and Josef Adamek, are charged with the clandestine printing and sale "for profit" of religious and other books.

A sixth accused, Jan Odstrcil, is accused of embezzling paper stocks belonging to the archbishop of Olomouc.

Father Smahel is also accused of receiving money from a West German priest to finance his activities.

Catholics Sentenced

OW300400 Hong Kong AFP in English 0300 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 30 Sept. (AFP) -- Two Czechoslovak priests and four other Roman Catholics were sentenced to prison Tuesday for printing and distributing religious books in 1979, it was learned here.

The sentences ranged from ten months to three years. The stiffest sentence was that of Jan Krumpholc, 54, accused of having a secret printing shop in his house and selling the books for a profit, a reliable source said.

The lightest sentence was that of Jan Odstrcil, accused of taking paper intended for the archbishopric of Olomouc to print the books. All the defendants said their motives were purely religious. They denied doing it for money, the source said.

Two French observers who tried to attend the trial in Olomouc, southern Monrovia, were not admitted.

The other defendants were Father Rudolf Smahel, 31, sentenced to two years, and Father Frantisek Lizna, 40, Josef Adamek, 67, and Jan Vlcek, 61, all sentenced to 20 months.

COR HOLDS PLENARY SESSION IN PRAGUE 24 SEP

AU291410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Congress of the Czech Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Convened for 26-28 February 1982; Systematically Opposing Formalism in Trade Union Activity"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep (CTK) -- The plenary session of the Czech Trade Union Council [COR], held in Prague on Thursday, dealt with the part of trade unions in the Czech Socialist Republic in the fulfillment of this year's national economic plan from the viewpoint of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the tasks determined by the 12th session of the Central Trade Union Council [URO]. The deliberations were attended by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman.

Together with the proposal to convene the Czech Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] for 1982, COR Chairman Lvaclav Bezel submitted a report on the results to date, and the experience with the implementation of the conclusions of the 12th URO plenary meeting.

The report emphasizes, among other things, that the complexity of the production-economic tasks and the fulfillment of them requires a new, quite nontraditional approach, not only as regards the development of work initiative, but, above all, as regards the perfection of the management system. For this reason trade union organizations support the introduction of the set of measures. However, we can not always speak about having successfully mastered it. There are reserves in collective incentives, in raising the effectiveness of the forms of remuneration and in acquainting the working people with the draft plan.

The COR chairman further said that annual meetings are currently being held in the sectors and the preparations for the annual members' meetings, conferences and congresses are being intensified. More than 20 percent of the annual meetings of the trade union sectors had been held by 21 September in the Czech Socialist Republic and on the whole they have proceeded positively.

Nevertheless, one must be constantly aware of cases of stereotypes [stereotyp], formalism, inconsistency and often complacency.

All participants in the discussion of the 16th COR plenary meeting underscored the demand for constantly deepening the ROH's economic function.

Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman, spoke about the share of the trade union organization in the Czech Socialist Republic in the overall results of the ROH's work. He valued its good activity, but also drew attention to considerable reserves and unused possibilities. He underscored the necessity of fulfilling all tasks, of concretely discussing shortcomings in all regional bodies and systematically combatting all phenomena of formalism in trade union work.

The participants in the COR plenary session approved the convening of the Czech ROH Congress in Prague on 26-28 February 1982. The congress will be attended by 1,100 delegates with the right to vote [hlas rozhodujici], which is one delegate for every 4,600 ROH members in the Czech Socialist Repbulic.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR SLOVAK TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU291424 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Slovak Trade Union Convened for 5-7 March 1982: Orientation Toward Plan Fulfillment"]

[Text] Bratislava, 25 September (CTK) -- At its 13th plenum on Friday the Slovak Trade Union Council in Bratislava dealt with the tasks of trade union organs and organizations in the Slovak Socialist Republic, that result from the session of the 16th CPCZ Congress and from the conclusions of the 12th plenum session of the Trade Union Central Council.

Ladislav Abraham, member of the Presidium of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, delivered the report on the main tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement in Slovakia before the 10th National Trade Union Congress and submitted the proposal for convening the Slovak Trade Union Congress.

In assessing the past findings that result from the ocurse of the annual membership meetings, the chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council stressed the need for a more active participation of the officials' active in improving the style, methods and forms of trade union work, as a result of which the trade unions' influence on deepening the social consciousness of the workers' class and of the other working people, as well as their share in production management will be strengthened. In speaking of the fulfillment of this year's economic tasks, he pointed out that the results in industrial production are in keeping with this year's plan tasks. The share of new products has increased, for example, and requirements for materials have decreased. There are problems in the building industry, in the low organizational standard of management of production and construction, in using the available work hours, in low efficiency and quality of work.

In conclusion the participants in the 13th Slovak Trade Union Council session approved the proposal for convening the Slovak Trade Union Congress for 5-7 March 1982 in Bratislava.

FOJTIK ATTENDS NOVA DOBA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD282352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting was held in Prague today to mark the 30th anniversary of the publishing of NOVA DOBA in Czechoslovakia.

This, the only weekly in our country devoted to foreign policy, is the Czechoslovak edition of the Soviet magazine NOVOYE VREMYA which is published in 10 languages and has readers in more than 120 countries.

The meeting was attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Otto Cmolik, department head of the party Central Committee, and other representatives.

Comrade Fojtik, in his speech, recalled the history of the Soviet magazine NOVOYE VREMYA and its humble beginning in the strained years of the Great Patriotic War. He emphasized its important mission, the main task of which at present is the dissemination and support of the ideas of the peace program of the CPSU which was adopted by its 26th congress in February of this year.

Comrade Jan Fojtik then also stressed that during the years of its being published in our country NOVA DOBA has done a great deal of [word indistinct] work. It has contributed to the propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, a policy always loyal to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The magazine has become our co-fighter against anti-communism. Comrade Jan Fojtik praised NOVA DOBA for its contribution to strengthening the internationalist conscience of readers and for how it contributes to the development and strengthening of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

He presented a state award for achievements in the development of society to the editorial team, which was awarded to them by the president of the republic for the propaganda of the Soviet peace policy in Czecholsovakia and the important mass-political work.

A letter of congratulations from Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was handed over to the staff of NOVA DOBA by (Yevgeniy Tishayev), first secretary of the Soviet Embassy.

The work of the Soviet editorial office of NOVOYE VREMYA was also appreciated at the same time. Mikhal Fedorov, its editor-in-chief, was presented a gold medal for achievement in the development of friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia by Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for Internaitonal Relations.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions awarded the editor-in-chief of NOVOYE VREMYA the Antonin Zapotocky medal and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists awarded the commemorative Julius Fucik medal.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA -- Prague, 25 Sep (CTK) -- President Gustav Husak has appointed Dusan Ulcak new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, simultaneously recalling Jiri Kralik from the post. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 25 Sep 81 LD]

FOREIGN SERVICE SEMINAR -- A seminar of leading officials of the Czechoslovak Foreign Service on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in foreign policy ended in Prague today. At the seminar questions were discussed on the current international situation, especially the struggle for peace, security and the relaxation of international tension, the plans of international imperialism to step up the arms race, and further tasks of the CPCZ in the international communist and revolutionary workers' movement. Issues of the further development of the Czechoslovak national economy, questions of ideological work of the party and the main tasks of communists after the 16th congress were also discussed. The seminar was addressed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee and other party and state representatives. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Sep 81 LD]

DOHLUS RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE'S JOSE MONTEIRO

AU281321 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 81 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Thursday Horst Dohlus, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Jose Oscar Monteiro, Central Committee secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and minister of state for the Presidency of the People's Republic of Mozambique." In the talk the two politicians paid tribute to the close and fruitful cooperation between the SED and Frelimo. Horst Dohlus briefed the guest on the party collectives' initiatives nd on experiences in increasing the leading role of the party in all fields of sc al life. Jose Oscar Monteiro expressed the great tribute the party and state leadership of Mozambique pays to the fraternal solidarity of the GDR with the Mozambique people on their way to socialism.

AMBASSADOR SCHOECHE HANDS OVER AID TO ANGOLA

AU291645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Sep 81 p 6

[Summary] Luanda (ADN) -- A comprehensive solidarity consignment -- including tents, medicines, bandaging material and foodstuffs -- for the victims of the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola was handed over by GDR Ambassador Johannes Schoeche on 25 September in Luanda. First Lieutenant Delfim da Castro, Central Committee member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party, expressed thanks for the new demonstration of solidarity by the GDR on behalf of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces [FAPLA] and the Angolan people. Seriously injured FAPLA fighters left for the GDR, where they will be treated in various hospitals, on the special aircraft that had brought the solidarity consignment.

AXEN DISCUSSES NATO WITH NETHERLANDS PARTY FIGURE

LD292042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Sep (ADN) -- The SED and the Netherlands Communist Party are in favor of serious and businesslike negotiations between the USSR and the United States leading to substantive disarmament measures. This was stated by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Jan de Boo, member of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee, during a friendly exchange of views in Berlin today. It was noted that in view of the intensified international class conflict the communist movement has an increased responsibility in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace, for disarmament and for detente.

They both stressed in particular the great importance of the mass movement of all peace forces against the arms race and confrontationist policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO. Resolute struggle against the Brussels missile decision on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe and against the production of the neutron bomb by the Reagan administration is of compelling urgency.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING SYRIAN ENVOY

LD281552 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received for a farewell visit on Monday Huza'i Malli, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In the talk which took place in a cordial atmosphere Erich Honecker paid tribute to the successful and dynamic development of relations between the GDR and Syria. The two sides expressed their determination to deepen constantly the relations of close friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation.

They regard this as a contribution toward the struggle for peace and security in the world.

Referring to the development in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their concern about the further deterioration of the situation in that region.

Erich Honecker affirmed the inviolable solidarity of the GDR with the struggle of the Syrian people for peace, consolidation of national independence and social progress, against the intrigues by imperialist and reactionary forces.

In appreciation of his active work for the development of relations between the two states, parties and peoples, Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State, awarded Huza'i Malli the gold "Star of International Friendship" order.

Erich Honecker asked the ambassador to convey the most cordial greetings to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS BORDER

AU281310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Shila Kaul, minister of state in the Ministry for Education, Culture and Social Affairs of the Republic of India, and the government delegation she heads to the Days of Indian Culture in the GDR, visited the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. The guests were able to convince themselves of the secure and reliable protection of the border. Then they commemorated the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter Den Linden Memorial.

MINISTER HOFFMANN PRESENTS MILITARY AWARDS

LD282324 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann today warmly acknowledged the loyalty and allegiance of the members of the National People's Army, the Border Troops and the Civil Defense to the SED and the people of the GDR. The army general presented decorations and promoted generals and officers for their many years of service in the cause of the strengthening of the German workers' and peasants' state. He expressed confidence that they will continue, alongside the Soviet Army and other fraternal armies, to apply all their strength and knowledge to reliabaly defend peace and the socialist achievements of working people.

HARRY TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB MEETING IN BERLIN

LD231918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- The preparations and holding of the forthcoming trade union elections in the GDR were discussed at its 14th meeting by the FDGB National Executive Committee in Berlin on Wednesday. The main speech was made by Werner Heilmann, secretary of the National Executive Committee.

FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo, described the meeting as a forum of creative discussion in order to hold the trade union elections with the enthusiasm of the initiatives triggered by the 10th SED Congress, and to contribute to the further strengthening of the socialist fatherland.

"The attempt of U.S. imperialism to act as the world's policeman conjures up an acute danger of war," the speaker said. "The task must now be to call a halt to this. The FDGB thus adopts a stance in favor of the policy of negotiations proposed by the USSR so that the danger of war will be banished and peace made secure."

Tisch pointed out that in the class conflict of the two social systems the struggle in the economic sphere is becoming increasingly important.

Harry Tisch declared that by unleashing a fresh round of the arms race the Reagan administration intends to apply pressure on the socialist countries, especially on the USSR. "As a further aim the economic and scientific-technical capabilities of socialism are to be put to the test, and the socialist states are to be prevented from implementing their humanist programs of prosperity for the people." That is why enhanced economic efficiency, the full use of all advantages adherent in socialism, especially the rapid increase of labor productivity are of much greater importance than ever before. In this context he paid tribute to the sense of responsibility with which the GDR working people are striving to fulfill and overfulfill the economic plan and invigorate socialist democracy.

"On behalf of the 9 million members of the FDGB," Tisch continued, "we declare our complete solidarity with all who stand for peace." Peace is the most precious possession. The working people want to implement their plans which serve the good of the people in tranquillity.

In conclusion, Harry Tisch stressed that in the GDR no decision affecting the lives of the working people is taken without the cooperation of the trade unions. "They are linked with our socialist state not only by common political and economic but also by social aims. It is from this position that we are looking forward to the trade union elections."

The National Executive Committee adopted the directive and the election procedure for the 1981-82 trade union elections.

Tisch Opens Meeting 30 Sep

LD301032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0937 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- A scientific conference of the FDGB National Executive Committee was opened in Berlin today by Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the National Executive Committee. Those present include Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The conference is concerned with the traditions and doctrines of the revolutionary struggle by the German working class for social security.

Harry Tisch welcomed more than 500 participants from 37 countries. In addition to representatives of trade unions in socialist, capitalist and developing countries, those present also include representatives of international organizations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Labor Organization and the International Association for Social Security.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT -- The Soviet Government delegation currently visited the GDR acquainted itself in the Preital steel factory today with results of socialist economic integration in metallurgy. The guests, led by deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chariman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Guriy Marchuk, familiarized themselves with effective processes for increased steel processing [words indistinct]. During the visit, the delegation was accompanied by Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Dr Herbert Weiz. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 23 Sep 81 LD]

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS DISSOLUTION OF POLISH KOR

LD291118 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep (MTI) -- "The apparent aim of KOR's [Social Self-Defense Committee] dissolution to withdraw the organization from the line of fire so that its members may continue their activity unhindered," emphasizes NEPSZABADSAG in its Tuesday issue in a commentary entitled "The Solidarity Takes Over the Role of KOR" which deals with the official announcement made at the Monday session of the Gdansk congress of the Solidarity about the counter-revolutionary KOR's dissolution.

The Budapest daily points out that KSS-KOR was originally formed under the pretext of assisting workers held or dismissed after the disturbances in Poland in summer 1976. "But the organization at once gave up its function of aid and turned into a centre of anti-socialist activity in Poland. It worked out the tactics and propaganda of offensive against the people's power. It t ined those people who appeared as leaders of strikes during summer 1980 and it brought out illegal papers. In the foregoing years KSS-KOR established close contact with reactionary Polish emigrants and Western subversive organizations which extended it multifarious help.

"Since August 1980 the members of KOR have worked in the newly set up organizations like the Solidarity, the independent students federation and the peasants Solidarity. They have been advisors of these organizations which have conducted their activities in keeping with programmes given by these persons. The hardly concealed aim of this activity is to do away with the achievements of socialism and to tear Poland off from the socialist community," writes NEPSZABADSAG.

CZINEGE, DEPUTIES ANSWER LISTENERS' QUESTIONS

LD300434 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1815 GMT on 28 September carries a live 60-minute phone-in program called "Press Conference at the Ministry of Defense" on the occasion of Hungarian Armed Forces Day, with Defense Minister Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Istvan Olah, and Deputy Defense Minister Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati. The program is introduced by Laszlo Rapcsanyi with the following interviewers present: Jozsef Kunya from NPESZABADSAG; Jozsef Sztankai from NEPSZAVA; Attila Bekes from ESTI HIRLAP; Tibor Igloi Nagy from MAGYAR IFJUSAG; Col Ferenc Sebes from NEPHADSEREG; Jenoe Nagy from FEJERMEGYEI HIRLAP; Lajos (Vert) from ESZAKMAGYARORSZAG; Ilona Nador from NOEK LAPJA; Miklos Karpati from MTI; Jozsef Varga from MAGYAR HIRLAP; and Ernoe Keserue from MAGYAR NEMET.

Following introductory remarks by Laszlo Rapcsanyi, Defense Minister Czinege says:

"Well, this is the first time that we have been put, so to speak, on the agenda. This is the first occasion for the leadership of the army to be able to take part indirectly, or rather, directly, in a live broadcast on Hungarian Radio. I would like to say that although we are involved in a lot of activities these days, both within the framework of the festivities and outside it, nevertheless, we are glad to take part in this evening's meeting.

"I would like to greet our listeners. As a student would put it, we have prepared for the questions and we are awaiting the questions. We would be pleased to receive as many questions as possible because there are truly many questions in life and if we get a question we can then give an answer to it."

The first question is addressed to Colonel General Olah by Jozsef Sztankai and concerns the lowering of the age limit of those called up for national service.

Colonel General Olah replies: "We now have experience going back over 10 years concerning the issue of calling up at the age of 18. However, this age group does not in effect make up a high proportion of the total strength of the Hungarian People's Army. For a number of reasons, this age group has narrowed down to include only those applying for places at universities and colleges and for a number of reasons this category, that is to say those who apply for university places, will, for a good many years, remain the only group whose members are called up at the age of 18. We may well discuss later on, if the listeners are interested in the question, why this should be so. However, to give a concrete question, it should be said that these 18-year-olds have proved -- and this serves as a lesson for -- that they are able to meet the psychological, physical and other requirements of military service. Because these are the youngsters who have been called up from school, we may safely say that those who would be called up from productive work at the age of 18 would be even better at meeting the requirements."

Jozsef Kunya then asks about the experiences gained since the recent shortening of military service to 18 months.

Deputy Defense Minister Karpati replies: "We have had 18-month periods of service in the army before. Those applying for university places, for instance, serve for a total of 13 months and there were other similar categories. We already have, therefore, experience of 18-month service periods. As to the length of service in the army of a particular state, and in our case young citizens are obliged to do this, well, that depends on a number of conditions. It was our judgement in the recent past that we had arrived at the threshold of reviewing the issue of a 2-year service and lowering it to 18 months.

"As for our motives, military service is performed during a very valuable and critical period in the life of each young citizen. Therefore, it is in the interests of the individual citizen in particular and, through him, also in the interests of the community and the army itself to ensure that the call-up period is for the shortest possible time. In our judgement we can train soldiers in 18 months."

Rapcsanyi then asks whether there is no contradiction in the fact that while the greatest amount of training is required to ensure preparedness the period of service has been shortened rather than lengthened.

Deputy Defense Minister Karpati replies: "Indeed, there is a certain contradiction in this. It is our task, the duty of the officers serving in the professional force, to resolve this contradiction. The same amount of knowledge has to be conveyed to soldiers in a shorter space of time. Our well-prepared staff of officers will be able to carry this out with the further improvement of our training methods and the further development of our means of training."

Listeners then ask for details surrounding the reduction in military service and Deputy Defense Minister Karpati explains that since university entrants will no longer be serving a shorter period than others they will no longer serve in separate units but together with all other conscripts.

Attila Bekes then goes on to ask Col Gen Olah why it is that, although young men are liable to be called up at the age of 18, in many cases the actual time for beginning military service is a few years later. He noted that this means uncertainty for those with families who want to settle down.

Olah replies: "There are many reasons for the situation that has developed. I would like to mention some of these and also give an answer to the kind of solution that may be put into practice. Owing to the large number of births at the beginning of the fifties, demography took a particular shape at the beginning of the seventies.

On the other hand, owing to the situation concerning births after 1956, demography took a different form at the end of the seventies. This in itself has prompted the higher leadership of the army to consider the extent to which the (?number) of young men to conscript age and the army's need for conscripts might be made to coincide. Since the bottom of the demographical curve cannot meet the total strength needed, it is necessary to put the younger age group on the reserve list. This means that for the next 10 or 15 years the call-up will involve the older age groups."

Attila Bekes then asks what the solution is to be, to which Col Gen Olah replies: "This is (?a question) about which the comrade minister has spoken in detail. On the basis of certain calculations we have had the opportunity -- as well as the need -- to reduce the period of military service to 18 months. This means that within the amount of time given, the changing of age groups can be speeded up and, more exactly, we will be able to call up more conscripts. [Passage indistinct] what this means is that at present, in 1981, the average age is 25. This will be gradually reduced on average to 22 years from 1982-3. Since university students are called up after their studies there will be tens of thousands of soldiers who are aged 23 when they return to the army as well as those who were not called up before their studies. However, the average age group of those called up will gradually be lowered to 20-21 years."

Jozsef Kunya then asks Lt Gen Karpati about the physical fitness of young conscripts. Karpati says: "I would like to say, first and foremost, that it is in the interests of the army that all young men should start their military service already well prepared for it. Now that the period of compulsory military service has been reduced to 18 months, this has even greater significance. There is great significance attached to training in the general schools, skilled worker apprentices' colleges, high schools, and naturally, last but not least, in the Pioneer movement and in the Communist Youth League.

"The attention paid in general and high schools to the teaching of subjects such as history, geography and literature, and to the entire process of education, all has an extremely great part to play. It will be recalled that, apart from all this, separate lessons on the defense of the homeland have been taught in these schools over the past few years. The number of these lessons may not be great but we consider them important. There are 6 lessons in general schools and 20 lessons in the high schools and in higher educational establishments.

"The Hungarian National Defense Association [MHSZ] plays a particularly big role in terms of military training. There are some 4,000 clubs operating in the country under the direction of MHSZ. They carry out specialized activities that are essential for the army."

Lajos Czinege then speaks, saying: "Let me give you just one figure. At present we can carry out the initial training of [word indistinct] vehicle drivers almost exclusively by using the bases of MHSZ. Were this not being done, this would mean that at least 3 months would have to be spent on ensuring that the young men can reach this level of training."

Ilona Nador asks what can be done by parents and by society to help young people in their military service, to which Lajos Czinege replies: "Well, a great deal. It is difficult even to make a list. I would not like to take unfair advantage of the fact that there is an open microphone before me, but in my opinion the most that they can do -- and it must be said that the decisive majority of the citizens, the parents, of the Hungarian People's Republic do it even today -- is to bring up their children respectably, to love work, to be young men of character. For the behavior and [word indistinct] attitude of our regulars, especially in times of trial, have shown on innumerable occasions that the army is getting upright young people.

So, what this means is that the decisive majority of parents are fulfilling this basic requirement to a high standard. Still on the subject of parents, I, as one of the leaders of the army, would like to ask parents on this occasion to love their children more wisely, even when they are soldiers."

Rapcsanyi asks Lajos Czinege to explain this further. Czinege says: "You do not have to stick thousands of forints into your children's pockets when they are on leave, because that usually leads to no good. Aside from this, every hour is dear to a soldier on leave. While visiting relatives, they see it as their duty' -- I put it in quotation marks -- unfortunately, that hospitality consists of eating and especially drinking a great deal. Then, they see nothing wrong in permitting, or even proposing, that their soldier sit at the wheel of a motor vehicle. It is a sad thing, but I have to say that we are virtually afraid of Monday mornings, because in the weekend news bulletins there are a very large number of serious incidents involving young people on leave who lose their lives, injure themselves or involve innocent citizens in these accidents. To give a figure: the loss of lives in the army -- even if there are only five it is still painful -- unfortunately runs to several hundreds. Two-thirds of these deaths are connected not with the otherwise dangerous duties of service, but with motor vehicle accidents which occur on leave, outside service time. A considerable share of these accidents occur under the influence of alcohol.

"So, to repeat what I have said, families should love their children more wisely. You also mentioned society. In my opinion, society also nurtures our sons, our young people, in many ways. We say that the political education of the 20-22-year-olds who come to us is a process that has already been started and we only have to continue it."

Rapcsanyi then asks about soldiers hitchhiking. He says that when he was travelling in an official car he gave a soldier a ride. He wonders if this is against regulations or if he caused trouble for the soldier by giving him a ride. Czinege replies: "There are two issues here. The soldier did not do wrong, but he infringed on the regulation. In fact, we do not like soldiers to hitchhike. The trouble is not that you might pick him up, but that many other people with completely different objectives might want to pick the soldier up. (?If I consider) that I am a citizen of this state, I know how important tourism is for us -- nearly twice as many tourists come to this country as the number of the state's inhabitants -- so, a biased hitchhiking situation could be created here and the soldier is not able to pick out which vehicle to stop. This is why we do not like it. So why don't we make strict regulations? Quite simply because the soldier's biggest treasure is those 48 or 72 hours. We do not make this an absolute, clear-cut, prohibition, but the soldier is forbidden. If you will allow me to answer a question that has already been asked, a regular soldier is also forbidden to keep his own motor vehicle in the garrison where he is serving."

Rapcsanyi then asks Col Gen Istvan Olah if there are black soldiers in Hungary wearing Hungarian uniforms? Olah replies:

"Yes. There are very few black soldiers wearing Hungarian uniforms. The Hungarian People's Army, as Hungary itself, has an appropriate relationship with certain countries of the third world which are close to us, and it is our [word indistinct] duty to pursue [word indistinct] with certain states. A number of countries, to be more precise a number of armies, have expressly requested that during their training in Hungary their training clothes in particular should be Hungarian. For the most part they train together with the students of the Hungarian education institutes, with the students of suboffficer academies."

Tibor Igloi Nagy asks Czinege about the popularity of the professions of officer and warrant officers. Nagy says that the profession of warrant officer has declined in popularity in the past few years and he wonders why. Czinege replies: "In my view, it is an attractive profession among those young people who (?are not afraid) of difficulties. This is not just because our fate and the party have entrusted us with the duty of working in the army, but also because this is truly a hard and manly profession and skilled one. Whether it is attractive or not, let me just say look at all those thousands of [word indistinct] officers and warrant officers.

They must surely be attracted by something. This is a hard and manly career with all its difficulties.

"What is the problem then? It is the splendid and remarkably great achievement of our society that it has offered thousands and thousands of opportunities to the rising generation over the past few years and decades. When we say openly and honestly that the career of a professional army officer is very tough -- and we cannot say otherwise because if we were to attempt to deceive anyone we would be found out -- then it may well happen that in the absence of sufficient parental or other influence, a young man may be frightened of this when comparing it with other professions. [words indistinct] we are presently in a position where between 1.6 and 1.7 men apply for each place at an officers' college. The average figure is roughly 1.7."

Rapczanyi asks Lajos Czinege if there are too many applicants. Czinege replies:

"No, unfortunately not. We would like to have at least three or four, and in some cases five applicants for every place at a military college. It should be realized that a substantial proportion of those who apply fail because of their health, insufficient physical fitness, and so on. Therefore, although we can meet the requirements of officers' colleges in terms of numbers, we cannot really select in terms of quality. What do we mean by quality? It may be that a young man is fit in terms of his health, intellect and politics, but he may still not be the ideal candidate for this profession, which requires such a tough life.

"The same generally applies to warrant officers. The difference is that the name 'warrant officer' does not sound as good as that of 'officer.' However, we must state that there are many thousands of warrant officers who serve in our army. They are magnificent in carrying out their duties and a substantial number of them become commissioned officers after they take examinations."

Jenoe Nagy says that during the recent call up in August many young men joined units near their homes. Nagy asks Colonel General Olah if this was accidential or deliberate. Colonel General Olah replies:

"This could indeed, be seen in certain counties. Where there are several units this is quite natural. Where there are fewer units or the units are not at their full complement in peace time, there are fewer opportunities for this. It was not accidental in the sense that in the county (?in question) -- and if I understood it well, we are dealing with County Fejer -- there are substantially more units at full strength in peace time than in County Szabolos-Szatmar."

Then Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati answers questions on the additional allowances and benefits given to conscripts with families. Following this, Rapcsanyi reminds Lajos Czinege that he was appointed Hungarian minister of defense more than two decades ago and asks him what this brings to mind. Czinege says:

"Well, it makes me think that you must have a very good employer if he can provide you with newspapers more than 20 years old. My problem is very often finding the time to read even the current dailies. Of course, this is one of your tasks.

"What does this bring to mind? It is that children grow up. It has been a difficult and fine two decades. As to the question of how we have been able to carry out our duties, well that is, of course, in a constant process of being reviewed and judged by the party. Our descendants will pass judgment on this. I am talking not just about myself, but also about those sitting next to me now who are from the leadership of the army. Our military leadership -- and this includes both our supreme leadership and the middle-ranking command -- is characterized by the fact that its members are on long-term service in their particular posts. This is a good thing.

"A man's individual fate is determined by a great many circumstances. I was asked at that time, in 1960, what my reaction would be if I were to be entrusted with this task. This was at the well-known period when there were a number of circumstances and causes surrounding the reorganization of the army after the seventh congress and its resolutions. I must openly admit that at that time I had not the slightest intention of serving in the army again. This was because we were then in the final phase of the socialist reorganization of agriculture and our country was characterized by the fact that everyone was very busy with work related to agriculture. So, this was the task I was given then and I tried to (?carry it out well)."

Rapcsanyi reminds Czinege that he was the youngest Hungarian minister at that time and Czinege replies that he was the youngest for a long time.

Rapcsanyi then reminds Czinege that several generations of soldiers have been trained and military technology has been transformed during this period. He asks Czinege about the current state of the Hungarian People's Army. Czinege replies:

"Well, this is no longer the same army because the requirements it has to face have changed fundamentally. I believe that we have been able to keep up with the changes. This is a very modern and advanced army in terms of technical equipment and in many other respects in comparison with the army of those days."

Rapcsanyi concludes the news conference by saying that detailed answers will be given in NEPHADSEREG and MAGYAR HIRLAP to the more important questions which could not be answered during the program.

ACTIVITIES ON ARMED FORCES DAY REPORTED

LD292208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Gyorgy B. Rozea report]

[Text] Today we are celebrating Armed Forces Day. In commemoration of the battle of Pakozd and Sukoro fought 133 years ago, a resolution was passed by the Council of Ministers in 1951 declaring that the anniversary of the victory of 29 September 1848 should be celebrated as People's Armed Forces Day.

Decorations were awarded yesterday to the cream of our armed forces. Today the national flag was hoisted and a wreath-laying ceremony was held in Budapest. On the occasion of Armed Forces Day, the Hungarian national flag was hoisted with military pomp at the liberation monument on Gellert Hill [in Budapest] and the red flag of the international workers' movement was also raised. Today we recall 133 years ago, when soldiers of the newly formed Hungarian army fought a victorious engagement in the battle of Pakozd.

We remember them with national pride and we also remember all those who in the course of our history have unfurled their banners for our homeland's independence, our people's freedom and for social progress, and have fought in armed combat. We remember with respect not only those of the past but we salute also today's worthy representatives of revolutionary military traditions, our People's Army, our Frontier Guards, our police, our Workers' Guard, every member of the armed forces and bodies who, faithful to their oath, are reliably defending our socialist gains, our lives and our peace.

Here at Heroes Square the wreath-laying ceremony began at 1100 precisely at the Hungarian heroes' memorial. After the strains of the national anthem, wreaths were laid on behalf of the armed forces and armed bodies of the Hungarian People's Republic by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense; Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior; and Maj Gen Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard. Wreaths were then laid by representatives of the National Council of the patriotic People's Front; the KISZ Central Committee; the defense, military and air attaches accredited to Budapest; the command of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary; the Hungarian Partisans Union; and the Hungarian National Defense Association.

GYENES VISITS FRG CHANCELLOR HELMUT SCHMIDT

LD291208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received at his office in Bonn this morning Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, who has been in the FRG for the past few days at the invitation of the SPD Parliamentary Section.

As a government spokesman said, at the meeting lasting more than 1 hour both sides gave a positive evaluation of the development to date of Hungarian-FRG relations and their present state. Helmut Schmidt sent greetings to Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar to whose pending visit to Bonn the federal chancellor is looking forward. At the meeting between Helmut Schmidt and Andras Gyenes, apart from bilateral relations, international questions were also discussed.

MARJAI RECEIVES BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD292246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Bulgarian Government economic delegation has left Budapest. The delegation, headed by Deputy Premier [as heard] Stanish Bonev, studied goods supplies and services in Hungary. In addition, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Bonev discussed bilateral economic relations.

GASPAR LEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO CUBA

Stops in Spain

LD241642 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation, headed by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council has gone to Madrid. The delegation will go on to Cuba from the Spanish capital. The delegation is holding talks on tasks facing the international trade union movement and on the relations between the national trade unions. Special attention is being paid to the preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress to be held next year in Cuba.

Talks in Spain

LD262014 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 26 Sep (MTI) -- The Hungarian trade union delegation which under the leadership of CCTU secretary-general Sandor Gaspar is sojourning in Spain conducted separate negotiations with the delegations of the two major Spanish trade union centers, the Workers' Commissions and the General Union of Spanish Workers.

Friday evening, Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary general of the CCTU, was seen by Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party.

TWO CUBAN CABINET MINISTERS VISIT BUDAPEST

Health Minister Del Valle

FL261659 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1634 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Sergio del Valle, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of public health, has arrived in Budapest to participate in the 22d annual meeting of socialist countries' health ministers. Del Valle will also hold talks with Hungarian leaders on various aspects of health relations between Cuba and Hungary which will be continued in Havana next year.

The Cuban health minister was met at the Budapest airport by his Hungarian counterpart, Dr Emil Schultheisz, and Cuban ambassador to Hungary Jose Tabares. Del Valle left immediately for (?Balatonfured) to meet with his colleagues from the socialist camp.

As is customary, after the ministers' meeting there will be a conference of the CEMA committee on health cooperation.

Foreign Trade Minister Cabrisas

LD250906 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI) -- Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, Cuban minister of foreign trade, has paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. The two ministers have signed in Budapest the agreement on the Hungarian-Cuban turnover of goods for 1981-1985, which predicts a considerable increase. Under the agreement, Hungary is to deliver bus components to be assembled on the spot, food, rolled stock, aluminium products and textile fabric to Cuba, and to import sugar, ethylic alcohol, citrus fruits and various minerals.

The Cuban guest was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

LAZAR HOLDS TALKS WITH DANISH COUNTERPART

LD292152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] In the view of the Hungarian Government there is once again hope, following the exchanges of views held in New York by the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state, that sober realities prevail in international relations and that the world is returning to the policy of detente. This was stated by Premier Gyorgy Lazar at the talks he held in Copenhagen with the chairman of the Danish Government.

The Hungarian premier and his party arrived in Copenhagen on an official visit this morning and talks between the chairmen of the Hungarian and Danish Governments got underway a little later. During the exchange of views, which lasted nearly 2 hours, the development of bilateral political and economic relations was reviewed in detail.

In the view of the Danish delegation there are good opportunities for increasing trade turnover and for the joint appearance of the two countries on the markets of other countries. Gyorgy Lazar added that the Hungarian experts can see opportunities for the development of agricultural and food industry relations in particular.

The development of the international situation was reviewed at the meeting of the Hungarian and Danish premiers, who also explained their views on the policy of detente.

MONGOLIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL VISITS

Lazar Receives Ragchaa

LD261403 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Sep (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Saturday received in his office Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, first deputy of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is attending the 15th session of the Hungarian-Mongolian Inter-Governmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee in Budapest.

The cordial and comradely meeting was attended also by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Economic Cooperation Protocol

LD261726 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Hungarian-Mongolian Economic Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee session ended in the parliament building in Budapest, with the signing of a protocol. At the meeting it was stated that the functioning of plants in Mongolia, built with Hungarian cooperation, has further improved. The products which are made there significantly help in satisfying the demand of the population.

Measures were undertaken to increase the capacity of the plans and to ensure that in line with the long-term trade agreement the trade between the two countries should further expand. Hungarian researchers and experts will continue to collaborate in the extraction of Mongolia's mineral resources and water reserves, and also in the organization of water management.

Gyorgy Lazar, held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Ragchaa, head of the Mongolian economic delegation, this morning.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO U.S.

LD252100 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI) -- Dr Janos Petran, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, has been received separately by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament. Dr Petran is soon taking up his post.

MEXICAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD282350 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI) -- Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Mexican Communist party led by Samuel Melendrez, member of the party's Political Committee, arrived in Budapest on Monday.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER DEPARTS FOLLOWING TALKS

LD252330 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI) -- A delegation of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, led by Erwin Lanc, federal minister of the interior, paid a visit to Hungary between September 23 and 25 at the invitation of Hungarian Minister of the Interior Istvan Horvath.

The ministers had an exchange of views on the experience so far of the implementation of the cooperation agreement in criminal investigation, maintenance of law and order and traffic regulations. They stated that the agreement is mutually beneficial, and more effective forms of cooperation should be sought in the future too.

The Austrian delegation visited the metropolitan police headquarters and county Bacs-Kiskun. Erwin Lanc was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the meeting were Istvan Horvath and Dr Johann Josef Dengler, Austrian ambassador to Hungary.

The Austrian delegation left Hungary on Friday. Those present at the departure included Dr Johann Josef Dengler.

VISITING SRV DELEGATION DEPARTS 28 SEP

LD282050 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI) -- The delegation of the Control Committee of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic which under the leadership of Chairman Tran Nam Trung was paying a friendship visit and exchanging experience with officials of the Central People's Control Committee of Hungary, Monday left the country.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BERLIN

LD282330 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI) -- A Hungarian trade union delegation has left for Berlin to attend an international conference entitled "The Traditions, Lessons and Legacy of the German Working Class' Struggle for Social Security". The delegation is headed by Judit Czehak, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE -- Mme Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who headed a delegation paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja, departed Budapest on Friday. "During the visit, which took place in a cordial friendly atmosphere, the two ministers reveiwed current aspects of legislation and reviewed tasks concerning the enhancement of the social effectiveness of the application of the law. Among other things, they dealt with further developing cooperation between the two countries' judicial authorities -- on which they concluded an agreement -- at the talks." Dr Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the delegation. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Sep 81 p 4 AU]

PZPR POLITBURO MEETS, PLANS PLENUM 'SHORTLY'

LD292330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Politburo of the party's Central Committee, being guided by a resolution passed at the ninth congress, met today to examine the current situation in the youth movement and a report on the conditions facing young people prior to and when gaining full-time employment.

The enormous weight of educational work among young people; the need to encourage elementary civic values and virtues; a feeling of responsibility for the country's fate; an understanding of the superior importance of its interests; an uncompromising attitude toward any and all attempts to destabilize the political situation or to attack the structure of the state and its organs were emphasized.

The Politburo pointed out that it is necessary to act resolutely to counter any attempts to use young people for purposes that run counter to Poland's interests, to the interests of the working class, or that run counter to the best traditions of Polish democracy.

It was emphasized that the youth movement ought to play an important role in implementing young people's demands and aspirations. The party's position is to strengthen the vigor, independence and self-management of young people's organizations. The party sees the youth movement as an ally and a partner in the ideological and patriotic upbringing of young people.

The Politburo has instructed party organizations at all levels, organs of government and public organizations to create conditions to better satisfy the vital needs of young people. The Politburo has stated that the Council of Ministers ought to examine the conclusions arising from the report on the conditions facing young people prior to and when gaining full-time employment and to commence its implementation, taking the existing socioeconomic situation into account.

The Central Committee will devote one of its next sessions to matters affecting young people.

The Politburo also assessed the country's sociopolitical situation. It was stated that profound difficulties in many areas of the economy most tangibly felt as far as the market is concerned, still persist.

Actions being undertaken to improve the situation encounter considerable obstacles caused by the destruction, blocking and paralyzing of decisions by the authorities. Social tension persists, fanned by the growing Solidarity propaganda campaign aimed against the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. This situation is giving rise to a profound disquiet. However, the Politburo expressed the hope, and expects, that the many millions of Solidarity members will ensure that this organization will embark upon real cooperation with the organs of the state authorities who are acting to facilitate the country's emergence from the economic crisis and to halt anarchy; and that forces of realism and cooperation will gain an upper hand in Solidarity.

In resolutions passed by party organizations at various levels and by public organizations and workplaces which have been received by Politburo and the Central Committee, the need to give a sharp rebuff to all forces threatening the stability of the socialist state and making it difficult to overcome the difficult crisis is unequivocally being demanded.

The Politburo expresses appreciation for all those public forces searching for constructive solutions in the current difficult situation.

It was stated that acts on the self-government of the workforce in state enterprises, passed unanimously by the Sejm, should provide an important basis for action to lift the economy from its deep crisis. All basic party organizations have been instructed to convene meetings to discuss these weighty normative acts and to define future tasks.

In accordance with the line of socialist renewal of Poland's sociopolitical life as approved by the party and consistently implemented, despite obstacles, the state authorities, the government and the Sejm have adopted the necessary decisions to create the conditions for social and economic reforms.

These actions serve in reinforcing socialist social formations, overcoming the difficult economic crisis, and strengthening Poland's role as an inviolable link in the socialist community.

The Politburo reemphasized the invariable will to implement the line of socialist renewal and social accord on the basis of socialist principles. It was also stated that today the most important task is to achieve active cooperation among all constructive forces for the cause of overcoming the economic crisis.

The Politburo has decided to convene shortly the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in order to examine current party ideological activity problems.

ZAMYATIN CLARIFICATION OF USSR COMMENTS REPORTED

LD300934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, said in an interview given to the West German weekly STERN that the latest critical Soviet comments addressed to Solidarity were directed at its radical activists and not at the trade union as a whole. He stressed that the situation in Poland must be returned to normal and that this is a task that should be carried out by the Poles themselves.

FURTHER ON 29 SEP SOLIDARITY CONGRESS SESSION

KKP Report Debate Continues

LD291432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] At the Solidarity national congress, discussion of the report delivered during the first round by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] continues. A decisive majority of speakers critically assessed the form and content of the report. According to some delegates, the report is much too polished and sketchy; it lacks concrete information on issues which the union is unable to settle positively. Some speakers demand that the KKP document should be rejected. However, these are individual voices. Many speakers critically assessed the excessive influence of experts who are inclined toward compromise solutions.

Members of the outgoing KKP leadership are being accused of lack of consistency in implementing the mapped-out objectives, and of disregard for internal union discipline. Also, demands are being made for the creation of permanent mechanisms in the union's activity, and methods which would permit an efficient and broad consultation.

Walesa Aides Under Fire

NC291356 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Gdansk, Poland, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Lech Walesa is still the undisputed leader of Solidarity, but speeches at the independent trade union's convention here today showed signs of discontent among the rank and file with Mr Walesa's close entourage.

"The experts are sticking to Walesa like vermin," one worker said, referring to the Solidarity leader's aides who are accused by some delegates of having political ambitions which might be harmful to the membership.

Delegates harshly criticised the activity report submitted to the convention by Solidarity's top governing body, the KKP [National Consultative Commission] and spoke out against recent amendments in the union's statutes giving greater powers to the central administration.

Others defended the KKP, dwelling on the "pioneering role" it played in the union's activities under difficult circumstances, particularly during the past year.

One of the most important points on the agenda of the convention, approval of the controversial agreement on self-management reached between Solidarity experts and the Warsaw government, is still in limbo, pending the preparation of a draft resolution by the union. However, observers here said there was no doubt the compromise deal would be adopted by a majority of the delegates.

Union Leadership 'Censured'

NC291832 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Rank-and-file members of the independent trade union Solidarity today censured the union's ruling body for the way it reached a compromise agreement with the government over worker self-management in industry.

But the vote -- at Solidarity's national congress here -- did not imply rejection of the agreement as a further ballot on the issue was expected later today, observers said. Parliament ratified the agreement Friday.

The vote of censure reflects the delegates' dissatisfaction with what they consider was the "undemocratic" way the decision was reached.

The motion also criticized union officials for their over-reliance on "experts" and called for a clear limitation of their responsibilities.

KKP Report Debate Ends

LD292258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] At the Solidarity congress in Gdansk the debate on the National Consultative Commission [KKP] report ended this afternoon. The proposal put forward by the Audit Commission for the approval of the activity of the KKP and its Presidium was approved by delegates.

During today's debate greetings were delivered by Andre Bergeron, secretary general of the French Trade Union Confederation CGT-FO [General Confederation of Labor-Workers Force].

French TU Official Speaks

LD291806 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] A surprise for the participants in the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, Poland: Today they saw Andre Bergeron of Force Ouvriere [Workers Force] mounting the rostrum. He said he came to bring them the support of the international free trade union movement. As far as Andre Bergeron is concerned, Force Ouvriere has many similarities with Solidarity.

Militia Union Delegate

LD291550 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The second event on the third day of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk was a speech made by the representative of the Founding Committee of the trade union of militia functionaries, Z. Zmudziak, who appealed to Solidarity for support in efforts to register the union. He also presented the main objectives of the union as the protection of the honor and dignity of militia functionaries, and enhancing the impaired social confidence in militia.

Interior Ministry Disclaimer

LD291912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Ministry of Internal Affairs press spokesman, a statement has been sent to the chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity national congress. It says that a message to the Solidarity congress from the Trade Union of Citizens' Militia Functionaries [ZZFMO] was read during the 25 September press conference given by the union's press spokesman.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs press spokesman reaffirms in the statement that no such union has existed or exists now among the functionaries.

On 28 September, while the second round of the congress was in progress, Citizen Zbigniew Zmudziak delivered a speech purportedly on behalf of the Founding Committee of the ZZFMO.

I hereby inform, the Ministry of Internal Affairs press spokesman continued, that Zbigniew Zmudziak is not a Citizens' Militia functionary. I permit myself to observe that these events disinform society at large. I assume that all Solidarity congress delegates will be familiarized with the contents of my statement.

Election Procedures Adopted

LD300118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The fourth day's session of the second round of the national congress of Solidarity delegates ended this evening. The highlight of the session was the adoption -- after a lengthy discussion -- of the electoral procedure. The election rules envisage, among other things, holding an election campaign at the congress after the election lists have been closed. This may prolong the second round of the congress, which is now scheduled to last 9 days.

In addition, election regulations envisage holding preliminary elections within the regional groups of delegates. In this way, some of the candidates for posts in the national authorities of the union will be brought forward.

Day Four Congress Summary

LD291938 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Gdansk on the Solidarity congress]

[Text] On the fourth day of the second round of the congress, everything started to pick up speed. Despite the fact that the debate on the report of the outgoing National Consultative Commission [KKP] was to be a short one, suddenly this morning more people expressed their willingness to speak. One of the first speakers was Jan Szafranski from Cegielski, who said that the KKP report contains many lofty words but few concrete statements about the settlement of issues resulting from the August accords.

He broadly criticized meat rationing for certain categories of workers. He asked about the union's attitude toward early retirement, and put forward a proposal that those who can retire should do so. Thus vacant jobs would be filled by those who have to change their work on a medical recommendation, as provided for by the Gdansk accords.

Next there was a discussion which can be described briefly as a dialogue with an assessment of the KKP's work. There were very critical voices, and also supporting voices. Various arguments were employed. Speakers demanded more scope for education and they criticized individual KKP activists or experts. One of them said that experts have clustered around Lech Walesa and he must be relieved of this burden. Others criticized the international activity of the union and asked about the powers of foreign agencies which claim to be unions.

Krzysztof Kurowski, a Polish Radio delegate from Lodz, demanded the right to strike for the members of the radio committee. He said it is the only successful means of struggle. The only solution which would improve the situation in the mass media is to make them public property.

The speech made by Andrzej Gwiazda was also important. In its early period the KKP operated effectively, he said. Discussions were not formalized: Now it is the opposite. There is order but there is also lack of good assessments. Between conferences the KKP did not exist. Nor was it competent to enforce the resolutions. In the opinion of Andrzej Gwiazda the union's last action as a union was its registration, and in all other actions the union has been involved in external matters. [words indistinct]

It transpired during the debate that Lech Walesa is celebrating his birthday today. Greetings were brought by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from the Malkowski Troop who are helping the congress. Later, there were other greetings.

Walesa began by thanking those who had sent him good wishes and then he took the floor on a subject of substance. It is necessary to report an extensive summary of this speech.

Walesa stated that he was glad to see that the congress was an interesting one and that it will lead to logical solutions and important decisions. The policy of the KKP augurs a better future. Foreign activities are the responsibility of Ryszard Kalinowski and Bogdan Lis and therefore it is from them that one should expect an answer. Thus nobody has been authorized by the KKP, he continued, from 1970, or from 1976 when we began the action, or from the moment when I illegally jumped over the wall of the shipyard or from the moment when we set up the union, or when we obtained a ramshackle building [words indistinct] without furniture or equipment, or when the KKP was actually formed. Everyone was an amateur activist. As well as honest men there arrived also [words indistinct] stooges, schemers and thieves. We managed to acquire printing machinery and money; how much of it was lost, how much was concealed, because with our experience of police activities we were afraid that the union would not survive. Additional large quantities of printing equipment must be found. We must regard the past period as not sufficiently democratic and as lacking the guidelines of a program. That period [words indistinct] with indulgence. In the 10 million-strong movement there have appeared people who (?have not proven worthy). I would like to give an assurance, Lech Walesa said, that no one, neither the church nor KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], nor the experts, will take control of the movement. This is a movement of employees and workers; no adviser makes any decisions in it. This does not mean that we shall not listen to them. This movement is a movement of employees and workers, the chairman of the KKP repeated. No one will take advantage of it or use it to his or her personal gain. I know that after the congress you will not believe anyone; everyone will be under strict control. From the congress onwards everyone will have to give account of himself, Lech Walesa concluded.

During the afternoon press conference (Jerzy Buzek), chairman of the Presidium of the congress, assured those present that the session is so well advanced that the debate on the union's program for the union should begin tomorrow. It is expected that this debate will last at least 3 days. [Words indistinct] I invite you to turn on your radio sets tomorrow morning for the "Express Magazine Program."

Proceedings Reviewed

LD300104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] During yesterday's evening session of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, a lengthy discussion was concluded on electoral regulations concerning national authorities. The very detailed electoral regulations provide for, among other things, carrying out preliminary elections in regional groups of delegates in order to register a certain portion of candidates for posts in the national authorities. Individual delegates will also be able to propose candidates. It is also envisaged that once the electoral lists have been closed, an electoral campaign will be held. Candidates to national authorities will be presented during this campaign and will be able to speak.

The fourth day of Solidarity's congress was accented by birthday wishes to Lech Walesa on his 38th birthday. He thanked everyone for remembering him and for the numerous telegrams he had received; then he shared a few reflections. He stated that the past period had been difficult and that a series of mistakes had been made. This was influenced by the fact that once the August strike had been over, only a handful of people remained, trying on their own to continue the struggle. Lech Walesa declared that as long as he remains in the union, Solidarity would remain a movement of employees and workers.

At a press conference held following the debates yesterday, attention was focused on a few issues, including the issue of experts. Zbigniew Bujak and Janusz Onyszkiewicz are in favor of Solidarity continuing to use experts' assistance.

Numerous journalists also dealt with the problem of the alleged class conflict between workers and the intelligentsia. It is the opinion of Solidarity's representatives that there can be no question of such conflict now.

KOR Successor

LD292024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Commentary by Jan Podowski]

[Text] According to a statement by the venerable old professor, Edward Lipinski, from the rostrum of the congress yesterday, the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] has committed organizational hara-kiri. Activists from this grouping reached the conclusion that it is no longer necessary since, as one of its founders, Jan Jozef Lipski, stated, its role will be performed much more effectively by Solidarity.

At a press conference, Solidarity's spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, informed the journalists that the delegates have already received a draft resolution of the congress which, and I quote, appraises very highly KOR's participation in Solidarity's (?activities). A solemn epitaph is also being planned [words indistinct]. In practice, it means a change which only seems significant but which, in reality, counts for little. Officially disbanding itself as an organized group, KOR's members -- it is difficult to doubt this -- will, within Solidarity's framework, carry on with the same activities as before, but individually and not as a group. However, this is not the end of the matter.

Well, in the corridors of Oliwia, the hall in Gdansk, Mr Wojciech Ziembinski, editor of the so-called RZECZPOSPOLITA NIEPODLEGLA [INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC] stated that on 27 September he created a new grouping named Clubs Serving Independence [Kluby Sluzby Niepodleglosci].

Thus, while KSS-KOR dissolves itself within Solidarity, a new creation emerges at the same time from within the depths of a whirlpool of extremes.

What kind of group is this? It now has a few dozen people, among them Mr Maciarewicz from the former KOR, Prof Stefan Kurowski and a few high-ranking functionaries from the regional Solidarity boards. The Clubs Serving Independence [KSN] has declared a program envisaging, among other things, a struggle for national independence, free elections to the Sejm and self-government bodies, the protection of civic rights and also the defalsification of history. Well, these slogans are really nothing new. Among them we find a very typical mixture of goals formulated earlier by KSS-KOR and the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN].

Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity's press spokesman, lent his support to the new organization. Aren't things becoming more interesting? He stated that Solidarity looks with approval on any new movement. Thus, the king is dead; long live the king, which, translated into the language of extremists, means: KOR does not exist, long live the KSN! Just one question springs to mind: Do millions of Solidarity's rank-and-file members understand the sense of these manipulations?

It seems that these actions pursue the goal of supporting militant, antisocialist and antistate moods which were reflected so acutely during the proceedings of the first round of the congress in Gdansk.

MORE ON PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON SOLIDARITY

LD291447 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (PAP) -- In a public poll conducted September 19 and 20 by the Public Opinion Research Centre OBOP, operating at the Polish Radio and Television, 48 percent of the sample described the Solidarnosc union's goals and demands at the moment as right, 23 percent -- as too radical, and 4 percent -- as too moderate, ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported today.

Answering a question on the Solidarnosc tactics, 49 percent said the union should be more willing to make concessions or reach compromise, 16 per cent said it should be making more concessions, and 35 said it should go on doing like before.

Over 90 percent of respondents said they sensed social tension and anxiety, which over a half of them described as very high.

Fifty-one percent ascribed anxiety to poor consumer market supplies, 25 percent -- to authorities-Solidarnosc disputes, 17 percent -- to inadequate government policy, 14 percent -- to the country's deteriorating economy, 9 percent -- to inadequate Solidarnosc policy, another 9 percent -- to lack of stability, disorder, and anarchy, still another 9 percent -- to poor information via mass media, 8 percent -- to the threat of war and foreign intervention, and 5 percent -- to strikes and lack of discipline of work.

Fifty-three percent of respondents believe all problems will be solved through negotiations, and 40 percent expect confrontation and violence shortly. Seven percent were undecided.

Fifty-one percent of those who expect a confrontation put the blame on the authorities, 12 percent -- on Soldarnosc, and 32 percent -- on both sides. Five percent were undecided.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

LD291504 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 29 Sep (PAP) -- In an article which voiced concern for lack of peace round the second round of the Solidarnosc congress, SZTANDAR MLODYCH today pointed to the factors threatening the congress both from the inside and from the outside.

Among the former, the paper ranked the formation of various bodies composed of union members that set forth goals which have little to do with the debate proper but which they are determined to get support for from the congress. By way of example, the so-called Independence Clubs claim to work out programme to guarantee the country's sovereign statehood, prepare the people for general elections, and promote social activities to secure economic independence of the country, and the like. "Strange enough, the clubs intend to operate in a country, whose democratic liberties have been attracting newsmen from all over the world," the paper remarked.

At the same time the paper pointed to the need for putting an end to arrests of Solidarnosc activists, as these only prompt understandable indignation and give radicals the chance.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in turn charged Solidarnosc leadership of a strategy of total negation of what the government and people's authorities are doing and of blocking efforts to promote indispensable reforms. It also blamed them for rejecting the August agreements, which were only temporarily needed by KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and others to win confidence of the working class, a plan which partly has proved successful. In this context the paper called for dialogue and agreement with the working class, and tough fight against all those who want to undermine the socialist state.

Solidarity Goals Viewed

LD291242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] A commentary by Ryszard (Naleszkiewicz) in SZTANDAR MLODYCH is devoted to the Solidarity congress. The author describes the atmosphere accompanying the congress and reflects on the importance of satirical publications of a political content. The commentary also contains a report on the formation on Sunday of the so-called "Clubs Serving Independence" [Kluby Sluzby Niepodleglosci], the organizers of which held a press conference.

At this conference the aims of the club were presented. These are supposed to be, and I am quoting SZTANDAR MLODYCH, among others, work on programs which guarantee the sovereign statehood of the Polish nation.

Ryszard (Naleszkiewicz) also writes about Professor Lipinski's speech quoting some excerpts from what he said. The author of the commentary continues by saying that if the congress is to have a chance to adopt resolutions sufficient for the next 2 years, if it decides to change the tactics of "tit for tat" in the direction of partnership and even partial cooperation, then both sides should try to create the conditions necessary for this. It seems to me, says Ryszard (Naleszkiewicz), that at present the radicals have the greatest chances. Unless calm sets in both outside and inside Oliwia Hall, I cannot see any chance of moods changing.

TRYBUNA LUDU Comments

AU301130 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 81 p 2

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary on the first 2 days of the second round of the Solidarity congress on 26 and 27 September in Gdansk]

[Text] The first 2 days of the second round of the Solidarity congress are behind us. The approved agenda of the congress contains 28 items, but, as things now are, the debates have not moved forward after almost 20 hours.

This is because of the known resolution adopted by the National Consultative Commission (KKP) Presidium with regard to the Solidarity position vis-a-vis the Sejm bills on enterprises and self-government -- that is, concretely -- on the procedure for appointing enterprise management. This subject released emotions, and about 50 delegates put down their names to debate the issue, which was included in the agenda as a separate item.

Listening to the debate, I was trying to find out what it was all about. Was it the issues of self-government, the workers' councils, the independence, self-government and self-financing of enterprises? Such issues should be regarded as natural subjects of the highest trade union forum.

But no. They are not. Many speeches in the debate were not at all concerned with the famous three "S's" for enterprises. The statements made by Messrs Jaworski and Sewerynski from Masovia territory, Kiecko from western Pomerania, Palka from Lodz, Gwiazda from Gdansk, Czyzyk from the middle-eastern region. [region Srodkowo-Wschodni] and Ciepiel from the Dabrowa-Silesia region gave understanding that something else was at stake: These speakers expressed their obvious disappointment that the laws as passed by the Sejm do not guarantee for Solidarity the power to determine who should be an enterprise manager. To back my impressions, here are some quotes from their speeches:

--The Sejm is in the party's hands, and we have no illusions... Solidarity has been checked along the main path of its activity, and we are now left with partisan struggle ... (G. Palka)

--We have lost the first clash, but not the battle... It is necessary to assume the struggle to have the law modified ... (M. Sewerynski)

--It was an unforgivable political error .... Our people take their seats in the office of the Council of Ministers and are consistently duped .... (A. Gwiazda)

--The party establishment of positions [nomenklatura] has not been done away with .... What we are left with is the struggle for our own election procedure, courts and for making work enterprises apolitical.... We should hold our own referendum. Its results will defy the Semj's decision.... (I. Czyzyk)

--Solidarity has been compromised by compromises... We must openly assume the struggle awaiting us and attack the party establishment of positions [nomenklatura].... (J. Ciepiela)

One would like to ask: Gentlemen, what are you after? On whose behalf do you make such speeches? In the first paragraph of the statute, which was just adopted, you accept the principles of the Constitution, including the party's leading role, but as soon as it appears possible to constructively solve and promote economic reform, you appeal for the Sejm's position to be put in question. How should such action be named?

However, approval was expressed from the congress rostrum for the KKP Presidium's decision. Although controversial, the speeches expressing this approval were marked for solicitude for the people represented by the delegates and for Solidarity's fate and constructive activity in the present crisis situation.

Lech Walesa's speech at this stage of the debate was significant. He said inter alia: "We must at last try to define ourselves, to adopt a position and not allow ourselves to be forced into a position in a Poland as it is. We are still unable, [to adopt a position] and we still do not know [how to adopt it]. Someone is trying to knock down the Sejm and knock down the government and to take their place and to be even more totalitarian than they are. I will not be taken in by such tricks."

The debates continue, and it is too early to draw conclusions. Let us hope that the essential and constructive stream of the discussion and resolutions will prevail.

Warsaw Reviews Press

LD291232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Today's press commentaries deal primarily with the third day of the second round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress. The commentaries deal mainly with their attitude toward the speech given by Prof Edward Lipinski.

TRYBUNA LUDU commentator Zbigniew Lakomski, writing about recognition of the authority of the professor in his capacity as an outstanding Polish economist, says he cannot agree with Lipinski's political views. Professor Lipinski said in his speech [words indistinct]. The author quotes the following words [by Lipinski]: It is precisely the socialist economic system which did not lead to an economic crisis but to an economic catastrophe, -- A catastrophe unequalled in 100-200 years of history. Perhaps things are similar in Kampuchea where the socialists system shot to death 3.5 million people in defense of socialism.

The author of the commentary stresses that comparisons which Professor Lipinski quite simply cannot prove must disgust people. What saddens and angers one in particular is the fact that applause is heard after such statements.

In discussing other speeches made by Professor Lipinski, Zbigniew Lakomski writes that he has also made speeches which can only be described as slanders. What is meant here is the fact that the professor defined such publications as RZECZYWISTOSC EKRAN and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI as communo-fascist organs published under the auspices of the party. The commentator also criticized the professor's view on the role of private initiative in managing enterprises, seeing in it the aspiration to introduce solutions from the New Economic Policy [introduced by Lenin in Soviet Russia soon after the revolution].

Another TRYBUNA LUDU commentator, Jerzy Bielecki, described Professor Lipinski's speech as a sad and unsavory incident (?If) one looks further on at the congress debate on Sejm statutes and on the legality of the KKP Presidium's decisions, the commentary says, one can get the impression that certain fairly resolute views have taken shape on a regional scale. The statements made by delegates from Bydoszcz and Lodz were unambiguously radical, rejecting the right of the KKP Presidium to take decision and resolutely protesting the Sejm statutes. A delegate from the sub-Beskids region also criticized the work being done by Solidarity experts, saying their activities were (?capitulation).

Jerzy Bielecki also writes about the voices of prudence, citing as an example speeches by the delegates from the Malopolska or Slask-Dabrowa regions in which, in a specific manner and with the help of arguments, the stance of unionists and not of politicians was presented on the question of creating conditions for coming out of the crisis.

The author says there were speeches made in a spirit of accord, dialogue and profound concern for the fates of Poles -- for instance the voices of delegates from lower Silesia and the speech by Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa. The author stresses that the representatives of some large factories -- the so-called network -- adopted similarly realistic stances.

LE MONDE on Congress

PM291247 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatching: "Stormy Debate at Solidarity Congress on Compromise on Self-Management"]

[Text] Gdansk -- It would be risky to try to conceal a document at a Solidarity congress.

Democracy requires that the chairman must read it and, if it is written in Romanian, look for a possible translator. Since fate had it that there was such a translator in the hall at 1800 hours on Sunday 27 September, the second day of the second part of the congress, the delegates soon heard this letter which came from Cluj (Romania) and was simply signed (Philippe Julius). "We wish" it said, "every success to the first congress of Poland's free trade union and we thank you for your message to the Eastern countries...." The audience broke out into tumultuous applause while the trade union leaders' faces fell. If they still had any doubt, it is now clear that their grassroots do not care what the Central Committee, the Kremlin or anybody else might say, and approve what they like and express what they feel. Call it rejection of hypocrisy or obliviousness to danger, but that's how it is.

As soon as the discussions started Saturday the leadership was asked to explain the compromise reached with the Sejm on the self-management question. National Commission secretary Celinski explained that the deputies' desire to reject the government plan and draw up a document acceptable to the trade union was "an unprecedented event since 1947." It would have been inconceivable, he said, not to encourage this demonstration of independence. He stressed, as others did later, that this document makes the appointment of managers by workers' councils the principle and their appointment by the administration the exception, while the last Central Committee plenum had decreed that the latter should be the rule.

The Right To Criticize

But the arugment did not cut any ice with a room divided between indignation and simple annoyance at the fact that internal democracy had been violated between the two congress sessions and after the delegates had unanimously passed a very tough resolution threatening to boycott any law which did not conform to the trade unionists' views. A few leaders had decided on their own, four of them in fact, to accept a compromise.

"Unless we now use our right to criticize those who took that decision, that right will sooner or later be taken from us," one delegate said. Added to this general feeling was the malaise of all those middle-level cadres who have listened to the leadership and who have been curbing political demands for a year. Mr Gwiazda, one of the historical leaders of August 1980, went straight to the point when he said: "For 6 months the trade union officials have no longer been talking the same language as the trade unionists but have been talking that of the government. That language is not understood."

Moreover, people are sure that the government, of which there is deeply-felt distrust, will try whenever it can to interpret to its own advantage a law which is ambiguous, like any compromise. Finally, whether people admit it or not, there is the enormous frustration of a fight which was known to be popular and in which they would have liked to make the party back down.

Mr Walesa delivered a head-on counterattack: "It is not difficult to avoid taking decisions. What you must be able to do is to take them even when they are unpopular." He described the trade union's organizational difficulties and said: "And you want to take control of the self-management of the whole country? Let's be honest, we would not be able to do that." Then, adopting a flattering tone again, he continued: "Self-management is our baby, a tiny baby, and we are going to watch over him and raise him." In other words, it is necessary to move slowly because "we must take root in People's Poland as it is." "Is it necessary," he asked, "to try and overthrow the Sejm and the government? After doing that we would be even more totalitarian than the party. Let's beware of that because we must protect ourselves from ourselves."

Thanks to his charisma he drew applause from the hall, but there were to be many more counteroffensives -- particularly severe because it was Mr Kuron who, as trade union expert, persuaded the leadership to decide in favor of a compromise. Now, the Workers' Self-Defense Committee [KOR] founder, bete noire of the government and of Moscow, has many oponents in Solidarity.

He is not helped by his prestige, which irritates many people because of the authority it gives him, his moderation, which is the fruit of a structured thinking, and also the fact that he embodies a political current which is still vague but which is part of the tradition of the various leftwing groups. Since Solidarity groups together all those who oppose the domination of a single rejected party, other traditions, nationalism in particular, are emerging again within it. Those oppositions are beginning to carry weight.

Thus Mr Kuron is being attacked from many sides. He is not a delegate, and not even a trade union member, but simply an adviser and therefore cannot speak. Mr Walesa, who sides with him, had to win him the right to speak. Mr Kuron explained that the Sejm's proposals create a new situation: "We avoided rejecting them so as not to be accused of rejecting discussion. Had we done that the worst plan would have been adopted and in addition we would have been accused of rejecting dialogue. It was necessary to accept what was possible."

The congress was, in principle, to accept that this Monday after two and a half days of drama which has revealed the deep anxiety of this movement, its superb ignorance of the threats hanging over it and its rapid apprenticeship in debate which was of great quality. Above all, it revealed this inability -- for which the leadership makes up as best it can -- to think in terms of political strategy.

A Touch of Surrealism

Between clashes the delegates were read the message from the AFL-CIO chairman, who was prevented from entering Poland, and listened to a speech from the British Trade Union Congress General Secretary. Many delegates thus learned that Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher were not simply ardent critics of Soviet imperialism. On the other hand, it was learned that Mr Bergeron and the Workers Force delegation had finally received Polish visas Saturday.

On Sunday evening Mrs Walentynowicz, heroine of the Gdansk shipyard, gave a detailed account of the visit she has just made to Britain, Spain and France. At this point the congress became rather surrealistic as it listened to this small, ordinary woman, as proud as Poland itself, relating her reception at the House of Lords. "I was told there," she said, "that during a recent visit Deputy Premier Rakowski had advised the British authorities not to support Solidarity because that could encourage a Soviet intervention in our country." She continued, looking triumphantly at the delegates: "I told them that that was nonsense and they laughed and applauded. In Paris," she continued, "I had a very friendly meeting with Premier Pierre Mauroy. I thanked him for the aid which France is giving our country and when he asked me what more could be done, I asked that France initiate an international conference on Poland this year during which there would be discussions on respecting noninterference in our country, monitoring the distribution of the food supplies sent within the framework of international aid and, finally, measures to be taken against possible blackmail over raw materials supplies."

A few hours later the floor was given to General Boruta-Spiechowicz, the last survivor of Marshal Pilsudski's General Staff. He was applauded because he said that "fear was a bad counselor," mentioned the Soviet and German prisons he had experienced and his "three wars," one of which was, of course, the 1920-1921 war against the USSR.

Immediately afterwards there was acclaim for a quiet delegate from Lodz -- Mr Edelman, who, when an adolescent, was second-in-command of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto. This Monday Professor Lipinski, another symbolic figure who has taken part in all the battles of democratic socialism in Poland, was to speak.

From symbols to experiences, a society in revolution is seeking, through this congress, a face which will begin to emerge in the discussion on the trade union's program. Meanwhile, also this Monday, the congress will receive four representatives of the militia trade union, which has been trying to win legalization since June.

Meanwhile a group of top figures, including two Solidarity advisers, leading figures in Catholic intellectual circles and scientists, are preparing to announce the creation of a kind of "council of wisemen." The initiative has been submitted to the church. It will be submitted to the congress delegates and then to the government. It must be part of an attempt to define a minimum area of agreement between the existing forces. Is it too early, too late? Or perhaps....

MESSAGES IN SOLIDARITY BULLETIN INVESTIGATED

LD291852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The Slupsk regional prosecutor's office has commenced an investigation into the appeal of the National Labor Union of Russian Solidarists and the message of the Founding Committee of Free Trade Unions in the Soviet Union to Solidarity's national congress which were published in the information bulletin issued by Slupsk Solidarity regional board on 15 September.

These publications are regarded by the prosecutor's office as crimes against Poland's alliances, as defined by Article 133 of the penal code.

The aim of the investigation is to determine the culprits directly responsible for the printing and distribution of these publications.

Wroclaw Man Indicted

LD291728 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The regional prosecutor's office for the Wroclaw city center has produced an indictment against Kornel Morawiecki. The document accuses him of acting in a continuously criminal manner in Wroclaw from May to 15 September 1981. He edited, without the control required by law, the BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI [LOWER SILESIAN BULLETIN[in which he published and disemminated articles and appeals which were directed against the allied unity of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR. In Volume No 5 he published an article under the title "The Polish Opportunity" signed with the name of W.A. Sidorov, in which he presented the alleged plans for an armed intervention in Poland by the USSR.

In Volume No 7/8 he published an appeal of the National Labor Union of the Russian Solidarists MTS [Expansion unknown] to the Polish brethren and to soldiers and officers and praised its contents. The appeal urged Soviet Army soldiers to disobey orders from the command and to cooperate with the participants in the expected disturbances in Poland. In addition a message from the Founding Committee of the Free Trade Unions in the USSR declaring a wish to cooperate with actions directed against the socialist system in Poland was published.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS COAL PRODUCTION

Incentives Resolution

LD291450 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (PAP) -- The Council of Ministers resolution providing for incentives to boost the production of coal and extraction of other raw material was the subject of talks between representatives of the government, delegates of miners affiliated to Solidarity, the union's Coordinating and Consultative Commissions, as well as authorities of the Silesian region, which continued into the late hours last night. The talks were chaired by Minister for Trade Unions Stanislaw Ciosek.

Solidarity has questioned the correctness of the resolution and put forth a postulate to suspend its execution. Solidarity argues that any changes in the pay principles that the resolution entails should fully reflect the general rule of non-violation of voluntary work on the days off and claims that the money earmarked by the government to additionally remunerate work on Saturdays could be better spent if used to raise the pay rates for week-day work. Solidarity also maintains that the disputed resolution has not been consulted with the trade unions prior to its adoption.

The government side, on the other hand, has stressed that there is no other way at present to attain the growth of coal production than to appeal to the mining crews for a voluntary and temporary increase of their effort and to guarantee for this an appropriate remuneration. The government has also expressed its full readiness to undertake any time negotiations with the trade unions and its many time reiterated openness to any proposals that would ensure the growth of coal production, which is a matter of key significance for the life of the nation.

In spite of the essential differences in the two sides' views, the fact of launching negotiations on the issue is in itself positive.

Talks End Without Result

NC291250 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Talks between Solidarity's miners' section and Polish Social Affairs Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek -- the first contact this month between the government and the free trade union -- ended without any concrete results, reports today said.

Mr Ciosek told yesterday's meeting he was willing to have further discussions on Saturday working in mines, but the government offering notably a tax-free 200 percent bonus for Saturday working would remain in force until the unions offered realistic counter-proposals.

Solidarity's representatives said the order was unacceptable and they called for its annulment.

They said such arrangements meant miners could earn as much in four Saturdays as in a normal month, and would have a demobilising effect on weekday working.

No date has been fixed for possible further talks.

Glowczyk Urges Cooperation

LD291910 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (PAP) -- In an article published in the latest issue of the ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE [word indistinct] weekly Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau writes that Solidarity's actions blocking the government's successive initiatives designed to boost up coal production are "only an example of the method broadly applied by union's individual activists in the sphere of economy. This is a method of continuous negation of the greater part of the changes proposed by administration and of simultaneously blaming it for the lack of progress in economy. This method may certainly bring the authorities down to their knees but together with them also the entire nation."

In the opinion of the article's author the application of this method is not a result of emotionally motivated activity or lack of confidence in the government but stems from the ideology of total negation of the state, that is from anarchy. Avoiding cooperation with the state is, in the behaviour of some Solidarity activists, not a coincidence but a rule, Glowczyk says. He also emphasizes that a majority of the union's members and activists fail to realize that they succumb to anarchistic conceptions.

The author stresses that in order to overcome the crisis Poland needs cooperation of all trade union, social and political forces. This requires among other things that Solidarity leadership abandons the attitude of a watchdog over the government and undertakes pragmatic talks on economic issues. "The reaching of an understanding on such questions may create a new climate not only in the relations between the state and Solidarity but also in the entire society and certainly lies in the supreme interest of the country."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS SOLIDARITY MOTIVATIONS

LD291702 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Sep 81

["Who Are the Adventurists?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP) -- [dateline as received] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publishes under this title a lengthy commentary by Zbigniew Rozbicki, which states, in part:

Some publicists, ordinary, common people, are wondering what motivates many of the Solidarity activists. What causes their impudent actions, deeds, boisterousness and obstinacy in their desire to attain their goal? In their desperation some of them are even ready to disturb social calm and bring about fratricidal struggle. They speak of this openly, cynically, aspiring only for their viewpoints and their plans to be realized.

A number of wholly specific causes constitute the motivation for the adventurist conduct of these activists. The first cause is the stimuli proceeding from the so-called ideological brains trust of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], a group of people who for many years have been well paid by various Western organizations and who have been called upon to struggle against genuine socialism. Their goal is to elaborate a strategy for the liquidation of socialism in Poland. They are still working on this strategy with the intention of gradually bringing it to realization. They have already managed to fulfill some of its aims, such as gaining the trust of part of the working class.

Another cause of the aforementioned phenomenon consists in the introduction of promotion prospects for young activists to whom such opportunities have until now not been offered. Today a 27-year-old young man, a dilettante who only just managed to finish high school but who received an education in the school of Jacek Kuron, sits at the same table with ministers and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and conducts negotiations with them.

One side here represents the government and authority, and this young man sees himself as a leader of the people, of the working class. Basically, however, he has long since discarded not only the symbols of the working class, but even its basic goals and class interests, Zbigniew Rozbicki's article goes on to say.

The time has come for Poles to abandon their illusions. The Solidarity leaders have cast aside the agreements signed by the government in the conviction that they would lead to constructive cooperation with the new trade union. These agreements were necessary to the KOR activists purely temporarily, so that they could use them as a bridge across which they stole their way into the trust of the working class and occupy a powerful position in the working class. The social accord was for them a rostrum, with the aid of which they wanted to subordinate the masses. One should add here that the line of accord, which the PZPR has consistently followed for the past year, means accord with the working people, with those who approve the principles established on a socialist basis. This line has nothing in common with the goals and aims of J. Kuron, A. Gwiazda, J. Rulewski and K. Modzelewski. One even begrudges the time wasted in talking to those who have thrown down a challenge to the people's authority. Quite simply a political struggle against them is needed.

Dialogue, negotiations and social accord -- yes, but only with the working people, with all those standing on the platform of socialist construction in Poland, with those who wish to build and construct, and lead our country out of the depths of its crisis. At the same time there must be a decisive struggle, common asset, the socialist state, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in conclusion.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ATTACKS URSUS WORKERS' RESOLUTION

AU291416 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26-27 Sep 81 p 2

[Michal Ksiezarczyk article: "Read It Before You Adopt It"]

[Text] Resolutions are nowadays sharp and assertive, which is nothing to wonder at. However, the resolution adopted by the workers of the Ursus plant tractor assembly shop on 22 September distinguishes itself for its formulations among the protests that have recently been adopted throughout the country. That is why it is impossible to regard it as one of many resolutions.

The resolution expresses decisive protest "against the assertions contained in the statement issued by the PZPR Politburo and the Council of Ministers and [in the statement issued] by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government." The resolution speaks of totalitarian, antihuman and antiworker power; of the Polish soldier who "will not let himself be deceived any longer by evil, criminal propaganda" and who "will know against whom to turn his bayonet." Referring to the government, the resolution states: "...Your words will not lull us. We know what you are after. You are not intereted in our common fatherland. You are interested only in your privileges, incomes and salaries." Speaking of those who "govern," the resolution states that they "fear the Polish people [LUD], who are trying to protect the country against the dictatorship of the Red regime." There are things in this resolution that are not suitable to be cited. Speaking in its conclusion about the "rulers of our country," the resolution states: "Never agaain will you able to force us to our knees. We would rather fall in struggle." The resolution, which invokes the "good of the fatherland," implies that some forces or perhaps the entire party and government are seeking armed controntation.

Neither Solidarity nor any other organization has approved of this resolution. Some people say that the shop's entire workforce and some people say that only a minority of this force adopted it. The resolution, which is being circulated on a large scale, states that the entire workforce in question adopted it unanimously.

The resolution is as sharp as it is unconsidered and almost absurd. Slandering our authorities and neighbors has nothing to do with the spirit of accord. Formulations such as those cited must elicit protest.

One can understand that people are psychologically tired and that we all have enough of continuous tension and fears for tomorrow. It is easy to pronounce and subscribe to sharp words. However, this resolution exceeds the limits of what is permissible. It creates tension and constitutes a provocation, which the people in Ursus have not noticed, unfortunately. More such resolutions are circulating throughout the country and find an ear here and there. The only effect they produce is to incite moods. It is hard to believe that all the people who sign such resolutions are convinced that what they state is right. The surge of emotions is now producing various documents which cannot be accepted uncritically in view of what effect they may have.

We need to know what positions people take and we need talks, but not in the form proposed by the resolution in question. We must not talk in such a way in Poland if we want peace and quiet. We must not, even if we accuse the partner of evil intentions. The resolution in question cannot be regarded as part of discussion.

STRIKE ALERT, ZEMBRUSKI DECISION NOTED

LD291734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Czestochowa: The strike alert is continuing in five industrial enterprises of the voivodship. Today the voivodship court repealed the provisional detention order on Marian Zembruski, who is accused of disseminating antistate handbills. The court decided on Citizens' Militia supervision, by which Zembrzuski will have to report twice a week at the Citizens' Militia station.

The voivodship public prosecutor's office has announced that it will appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the voivodship court.

TRANSPORT WORKERS URGE ACTION TO OVERCOME CRISIS

LD292148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The workers of the State Motor Transportation enterprise (PKS) in Sieradz who are members of the NSZZ Solidarity, as well as of the NSZZ of Transportation and Road Workers, members of the party and those not belonging to any political party, appeal to all the citizens of Poland, and also to the government, the party and other political parties, as well as to all trade unions, youth organizations, and public organizations to take real action in the name of a socialist national renewal, the cornerstone of which was laid down by us together in the memorable year of 1980. Let us not wait but take action today, the appeal says. This action will make it possible to eliminate negative phenomena from our life and to accelerate the fruition of the renewal. Let us put an end to the internal conflicts which weaken us all and jeopardize our common interests. This is why we appeal to representatives of all political circles, trade unions and the church to start negotiations at once for the sake of national accord, public peace and order and the good of the country.

RYBNIK COURT RELEASES DETAINED SOLIDARITY MEMBER

LD291825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Rybnik -- The regional court in Rybnik has repealed the provisional detention of Tadeusz Arendt, chairman of the plant trade union commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the Szczyglowice mine, and has required in his case a surety on the part of the National Consultative Commission Presidium of Solidarity.

The surety says that Tadeusz Arendt will report as soon as he is summoned and that he will not hamper the proceedings. The prosecutor asked for the court decision to be suspended concerning the repeal of the detention. The regional court has rejected the prosecutor's motion and has issued an order for Tadeusz Arendt to be freed.

The complaint of the regional prosecutor's office against this decision of the regional court will be examined in the voivodship court.

Sit-In Strike Suspended

LD300650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0545 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpt] At the 2200 yesterday evening Tadeusz Arendt, the representative of the plant commission of Solidarity returned to the Szczyglowice coal mine. The workforce received his arrival with distinct relief. A mass meeting was held in the mine's (?guild room) and the generally expected decision was made to suspend the sit-in strike, while declaring strike readiness until the matter has been completely clarified.

After 2,000 buses from the mine station began to take the weary miners home [words indistinct]. Only safety crews had been working in the mine. After 24 hours rest, the Szczyglowice workforce will begin work today, starting with the night shift.

KANIA ADDRESSES MERITORIOUS FARMERS ON PROBLEMS

AU241328 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 81 p 2

[PAP report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 19 September Warsaw meeting with meritorious farmers]

[Text] Addressing the meritorious farmers, S. Kania said, among other things, that People's Poland has created all the necessary conditions for ensuring that the fruits of national efforts are shared fairly. As a party -- as the people's power -- we will always see that this is so, he said, and that all the people are treated with justice. We will bear in mind the needs of Polish rural areas.

One of the now traditional customs developed under the people's rule is the custom of the meetings at the Belweder Palace -- such as this meeting -- to express praise for farmers' efforts and to recall the great role played by rural areas in the state's life and the great importance of farming for all the people and the national economy. On such occasions we praise farmers on behalf of the state and the people.

We will see that farming and rural areas enjoy the best possible conditions so they can effectively fulfill their tasks vis-a-vis all the people. That is why the supply of production means must improve. Although the situation in that regard has greatly changed, supplies for farming continue to be some of the weakest spots of the national economy. We know how instrumental such supplies are, not only in making the work in the rural areas and on farms easier but also -- which is just as important -- in ensuring that farm produce is better in quality and more abundant.

S. Kania stressed, however, that whereas there is now more understanding for the needs of rural areas, the national economy is less able to meet these needs and that is why all our efforts to overcome the crisis must be geared to a greater extent to the efforts to respond to the rural areas' needs.

We will also take care to those areas' social conditions, S. Kania continued. We will improve the pensions system. The crux of such improvements will be increases in pensions and continuous efforts to ensure that farms are smoothly handed over from generation to generation in a good condition. We want to ensure that farms do not decay as has often been the case so far. Very often, S. Kania continued, we hear the cry: "Give us coal and we will give you meat." In Silesia people cry: "Give us meat and we will give you coal." This is, as Premier Jaruzelski says, a vicious circle, from which we must break out. We must find a solution to this problem. We must look for it not only in the patterns of organization, but also in the field of profitability. What we simply need is for the rural areas to show a greater understanding for the interests of all our people. Such an understanding shows the community of the interests of peasants and workers -- of what constitutes the foundation of the worker-peasant alliance.

S. Kania once again congratulated the farmers and conveyed to them cordial wishes for personal prosperity to them, their relatives, all the rural areas and all the farming populace.

KANIA PARTICIPATES IN MINING COMMISSION SESSION

LD261738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The first session of the Mining Commission of the PZPR Central Committee was held today. A presidium and the chairman of the commission were elected. Politburo member Jerzy Romanik was elected chairman.

Specific actions, the implementation of which will contribute to a gradual improvement of work conditions and also of supplies to miners and their families, were discussed. A large part of the discussion was also devoted to the Council of Ministers' 11 September resolution on the means to increase the extraction of hard coal and other raw materials extracted in underground mines.

The commission recognized that in light of the present socioeconomic needs, the implementation of the resolution should become an important factor in increased coal extraction and production of other raw materials essential to get the country connected with streamlining party work in mining enterprises were discussed.

PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania took part in the session of the commission.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS WARSAW PUBLISHING AKTIV MEETING

LD262058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The modification of the functioning of the Worker's Publishing Cooperative [RSW] Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch and the adaptation of its activity to the requirements of the approaching economic reform were the subject of the national meeting of the cooperative's party aktiv in Warsaw today.

Politburo member and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stefan Olszowski, who is the chairman of the RSW Council Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch and also a member of the party organization in the central board of the cooperative, took part in the session.

SIWAK MEETS PARTY MEMBERS IN SRODA WIELKOPOLSKA

LD262022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The current political and socioeconomic situation in our country was the subject of a meeting today between Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and the party and social aktiv of the town and parish of Sroda Wielkopolska in Poznan Voivodship.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES MEETING

LD282058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] A conference of voivodship committee secretaries was held today devoted to the current problems of intraparty work. Kazimierz Barcikowski took part in the conference. Tasks of party organizations at various levels in connection with the implementation of ninth congress resolutions and those of the second and third plenums of the Central Committee were examined, pointing to the need for strengthening the party's unity on the basis of the statute and ideological-political self-determination of party members with regard to the current political situation.

Party Tasks Viewed

LD290546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In Warsaw yesterday voivodship PZPR committee secretaries held a conference devoted to the current problems of party work.

Attention was drawn to the need to intensify the activity of party echelons and organizations in order to implement the economic reform and the bills passed by the Sejm on self-government and enterprises intended to improve the market situation and solve social and everyday matters.

Much attention was devoted to trade union activity, the youth movement and social organizations in the women's milieu. Consultations were also held on proposals to change the organizational structure of the voivodship committees and the functioning of the party apparatus.

MICHALEK ATTENDS LUBLIN REPORT-BACK CONFERENCE

LD281324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] The second stage of the PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference has opened in Lublin in order to formulate an action program for the Lublin party organization. Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part in the conference.

KNUROW PLENUM CRITICIZES SZCZYGLOWICE MINE INCIDENT

LD300136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] And now we will acquaint our listeners with the text of the resolution adopted by the plenum of the party municipal committee in Knurow.

In conformity with the sentiments of the members of the municipal party organization, at a meeting today the plenum vigorously protested the arbitrary activities of the Solidarity committee at the Szczyglowice mine on 23 September. We consider that the pressure the NSZZ Solidarity activists put on the chairman of the plant council of the Miners Trade Union, member of the PZPR Jan Matenko, constitutes an ordinary violation of all principles of the rule of law. It turns social relations into an anarchy. This in turn does not contribute to leading the country out of the crisis. On the contrary, it exacerbates it.

It is high time, reads the resolution of the party municipal committee in Knurow, to eliminate from the activities of Solidarity the use of force, violence, lies, accusations [words indistinct] they are applying these methods to people who, in the name of the general political interest, have the courage to have a different point of view than representatives of the Solidarity leadership.

The resolution of the party municipal committee in Knurow reads: We members of the party organization firmly demand, in the name of respect for human dignity, that those responsible be booked and punished in accordance with the binding law, which should be same for all. We are convinced that the punishment of those responsible for the incidents in the Szczyglowice mine [word indistinct] Solidarity activists in conformity with the binding legislation, will bring an end to the usurping of the right to place oneself above the law. The fundamental obligation of every party organization and every party member is to unite all efforts to enforce socialism. [passage indistinct]

The resolution passed by the plenum of Knurow party municipal committee states: We make it incumbent on party members active in Solidarity to struggle for the working class nature of Solidarity, for its constructive, and not destructive, action on the town's territory. We expect that an independent court will objectively examine [words indistinct] the crime which has taken place in the Szczyglowice coal mine. The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic must be binding on all [words indistinct] (?social forces in the country).

We appeal to party members, workplaces, all inhabitants of Knurow to objectively assess the events that have taken place in an atmosphere of peace, order and (?creative work), and not aggravate the country's economic difficulties.

LENINIST SEMINAR, WORKERS URGE AGREEMENT

LD251802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Expressions of the need to reach agreements dominate the letters and resolutions commenting on the statement issued by the party Central Committee Politburo and on the political situation which has developed in the country over the past few months. These letters and resolutions continue to pour in. Some letters say that the country's socio-political situation is downright disastrous.

This is stated in a resolution passed by the Program Council of the Marxist-Leninist seminar "The Party and the Workers Cause" held at the Center for Ideological Training of the Warsaw Voivodship party committee.

The joint resolution passed by soldiers of the Gubin Tank Division -- named after German antifascist fighters -- and by ex-servicemen, veterans, Gubin working people and teachers strikes the same note.

Workplaces and institutions are also issuing joint appeals to the authorities and to political, social and professional organizations at all levels in which examples are given of cooperation among various organizations and unions in the daily running of work places, cooperation arranged through businesslike and concrete talks.

Letters from and resolutions adopted by Solidarity's branches repeatedly express support for the resolutions and documents of the first round of the union's congress. They also set out a different view with regard to the Politburo statement. These letters criticize the mass media which according to their authors, are conducting a campaign against the union.

More on Resolution

LD252206 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- Successive resolutions concerning the PUWP CC Political Bureau declaration of September 16 and the current political situation in Poland are being adopted by various circles of Polish society.

The authors of the resolutions point out that the socio-political situation in Poland is disastrous and stress the urgent need for a constructive common effort in solving the difficult socio-economic problems of the country.

The Council of the Marxist-Leninist seminar at the Warsaw PUWP Committee supported in its resolution the stand presented in the Political Bureau declaration and opined that the line of social agreement was transformed into a line contradicting the objective interests of the working class and socialism. The resolution calls for realization of Marxist-Leninist line in the party's policy, restoration of the party's communist character and opposition to revisionist tendencies within the party. The document also calls on the Political Bureau to make the Polish Government undertake immediately effective action against counter-revolution and for a truly socialist character of renewal.

A joint resolution of soldiers, war veterans and workers of the locality of Gubin condemned the line adopted by Solidarity congress which "is a proof that Solidarity delegates have rejected the programme of building a new self-governed trade union and declared themselves in favour of creating an opposition political organization aiming to take over power and change the socio-political system in Poland".

A resolution adopted by the PUWP works committee of the "Police" chemical plant stressed that those who push Solidarity towards confrontation become the enemy of the nation. The authors of the resolution came out in favour of social agreement and socialist renewal of the state and expressed the hope that (?delegates) for the second round of Solidarity congress debates would remain faithful to the union's statutes.

The Council of the ZSMP of the Polish Socialist Youth Union of the "Ursus" tractor factory demanded in its resolution the halting of any attempts at sowing discord among Polish society and undermining the unity of working crews. It also called for putting an end to disputes because of prestige reasons and for launching definite activities which would allow the nation to survive the hard times.

Resolutions adopted by various Solidarity organizations express support for the decisions and documents of the first section of Solidarity congress. They also voice critical remarks about the Political Bureau declaration and protest against "anti-Solidarity campaign in the mass media."

LAW COMMISSION CONSIDERS CHANGES IN PENAL CODES

LD251748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Today the Commission for Law and the Rule of Law of the party Central Committee held a session which was chaired by Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

The commission acquainted itself with the draft changes in the penal code regulations and the executive penal law prepared by the commission commented on the drafts which were put forward and ascertained the need to continue work on the improvement of the functioning of the trial law and on the directions for its change, recommending that broader attention be paid to social opinion in the planned amendments.

The Prosecutor General of the Polish People's Republic presented a report on the current state of preparatory procedures in cases of the exploitation of official functions for material and personal gain.

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT MEETING HELD IN TARNOW

LD282142 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- The Presidium and activists of the voivodship committee of the National Unity Front in Tarnow gathered at a session today to discuss issues connected with a new shape and forms of the front's activity. The session was chaired by member of the PUWP Political Bureau, First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Tarnow and Chairman of the local National Unity Front Committee Stanislaw Opalko.

The National Unity Front activists must overcome the hitherto impasse in the work of the front's links, it was stressed during the session. The important thing is to make the front an authentic platform of social agreement and a forum for all patriotic forces working to overcome the crisis.

In the opinion of the participants in the session it is necessary to clearly define the National Unity Front's rights vis-a-vis the organs of authority and the mode of consulting any significant decisions with the society as well as to reorganize the front on the basis of full representation of political parties, social, trade union, youth and self-management organizations.

SEJM OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MARKET SUPPLIES

LD292346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Interview with Jerzy Jozwiak, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Domestic Trade, Small-Scale Production and Service, by Stanislaw Skotnicki, Warsaw Radio's parliamentary correspondent, on 29 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Jozwiak] It was announced at the [29 September] session of the commission by the minister of domestic trade and services, Zygmunt Lakomiec, that there are certain forecasts of some improvement in the supply to the market.

[Question] Some improvement? In what way? What will be in greater supply?

[Answer] According to the statement by the minister it can be expected that there will soon be an improvement in the supply of -- and even perhaps a possibility of abandoning the rationing of -- among other things, cereal products.

[Question] That means flour, macaroni?

[Answer] Flour, groats, cereal flakes. Then, of course, there is the decision of the government to increase the ration of sugar.

[Question] By one-half kilogram?

[Answer] By one-half kilogram. There is also the prospect of improvement as to the supply of fish. What is important is the balance between the amount of ration cards issued, for instance in the case of meat, and the sum total of meat available to meet the rations. Unfortunately, there is a great divergence here, and it must be said that the shortage in this field amounts to almost 60,000 tons of meat which is approximately half of the monthly consumption in the country.

[Question] Another problem. Manufactured goods are a group of commodities which could in a sense save us from galloping inflation. Here the situation seems even worse.

[Answer] I must say that unfortunately it is even worse. At this moment the consumers in this country have in their hands the sum total of one billion zloty while we during the course of one year...

[Skotnicki interrupts] [Question] This is the so-called hot zloty?

[Answer] Yes. We, during the course of 1 year, sell through the trade system goods amounting to the sum total of Zl.4 billion. You can imagine how the population, in anticipation of price rises, is trying to get rid of the money before it loses its value.

[Question] In other words it is necessary to carry out the price reform as soon as possible. Yet we somehow are slow and diffident in carrying out this measure, are we not?

[Answer] If we do not carry out this measure soon, we shall find ourselves in a more difficult situation than the present one.

TRYBUNA LUDU APPEALS FOR RULE OF LAW IN POLAND

AU280836 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 81 p 5

["JS" article: "The Right To Have Order"]

[Text] An excited mob of casual gaping spectators and other elements yearning for excitement attack for no reason at all a team of militiamen trying to investigate the circumstances of an incident in which a person lost his life.

A "common" -- unfortunately common -- drunken brawl between two groups of inhabitants of the same town becomes a cause for excesses lasting 48 hours. Cars are burned, public facilities are demolished, premises are pillaged, people are assaulted and vandals run amok against everything and everyone. The problem of dislike of gypsies arises all of a sudden as if we did not have real problems and real disputes to face.

In broad daylight -- in a voivodship city [Poznan] know for its traditional law and order and social discipline -- in the presence of 100 or so people a number of bandits massacre a young man who went to defend his wife against indecent advances. People watch how a human being is killed.

Twelve young people hijack a plane. They are between 17 and 20. One of them presses a razor blade to the neck of a girl his age and blackmails the crew by threatening to kill his accidentally selected victim. Either you land in West Berlin or she dies!

It is enough to place side by side those bits of information on events that are particularly drastic and extreme to become genuinely disturbed.

Speculation and cunning -- manifestations that always go hand in hand with economic difficulties and shortages -- have become rife. How right the people are who demand that the state authorities take decisive counteraction. At the same time, a climate is being created for paralyzing the actions taken by those authorities and the militia -- actions that are so necessary. An atmosphere is being created in which the citizens, foreseeing the possible reaction of other citizens, do not wish to "interfere" and are simply afraid to assist the militia. A situation is being created in which the facts and evidence do not count. It is a paradox that public opinion is at times determined by the cynical cries for help issued by a supposedly maltreated citizen who is actually a burglar desecrating devotional articles in a church or a sexual pervert or a professional thief.

There are people, groups and circles that propagate the theory of struggle against the "strong state" in order to replace it by a "democratic" state.

Is this "democracy" to manifest itself in compelling the authorities to negotiate with the mutinous criminals in penitentiaries and to be silent toward the excesses committed by criminals, because each such case represents a wakening of so-called totalitarianism? Is this "democracy" to involve the construction of a wall between society and the forces of public order?

A fundamental question: Is it possible to create, improve and modify things in a situation in which the Kropotkin slogan, "Anarchy Is the Mother of Order," rears its head?

Such a "mother" and such "order" are terrible. Such "order" is based on meaningless rebellion, on the fury of destruction, and on negation and lawlessness. The disarray and weakening of law and order becomes a boomerang result of political and social tension. Can we come to terms with that?

Citizens have the right to demand that the appropriate state organs take energetic action to defend law and order. The state has the right to expect that citizens will support all relevant actions. It is our common business to develop the state's strength to a particular and restricted extent, but an extent that is significant for the common people.

PAP, DAILY NOTE WAR MEMORIAL DESECRATION

Bydgoszcz Soviet Memorial

LD291510 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1230 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] [no dateline received] An obelisk commemorating Soviet prisoners of war who died in Zolekow in Bydgoszcz Voivodship has been desecrated.

Zerocin War Monument

AU251141 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 81 p 5

[PAP report: "Profanation of Obelisk in Zerocin"]

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the obelisk dedicated to the inhabitants of Zerocin, Biala Podlaska Voivodship, who lost their lives during the period of the consolidation of people's rule was desecrated on 11 September.

The voivodship militia command in Biala Podlaska has succeeded in identifying four youthful perpetrators of the profanation, pupils of the local school.

A juvenile court will handle the case.

ANTI-SOVIET, ANTINATIONAL CRIMES NOTED, CRITICIZED

Zajkowski Indicted

LD292120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The proceedings against Jozef Zajkowski began today in the regional court in Myslowice. The indictment drafted by the voivodship prosecutor's office in Katowice charges him with having publicly slandered the PZPR by accusing it of antinational activities.

The court is also to examine charges related to storing pamphlets containing statements slandering the Polish People's Republic and its system, and intending to disseminate them, and with preventing Citizens Militia officers from collecting material from Zajkowski's flat which could constitute evidence in the case.

The defense council has raised a number of formal points concerning the indictment. The court has decided to postpone the case so as to hear additional evidence and testimonies.

Two Arrested for Printing

LD252136 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- Robert Gryziak and Wlodzimierz Stanczyk were put under arrest here for printing anti-Soviet material, the spokesman for the general public prosecutor's office disclosed today. Gryziak is charged with making an unauthorized use of the printing facilities and paper resources of the institution where he was employed to print the materials on commission from Stanczyk, who paid him 7,000 zlotys for the service and collected material for distribution.

USSR Slander Protested

LD291954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Those taking part in today's plenum of the Warsaw board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society have adopted a statement in which they express their resolute protest against the slandering of the Soviet nation and its leaders in various illegal bulletins and publications, often under the auspices of the solidarity extremists.

They launched an appeal urging opposition to the spreading of anti-Soviet sentiments for the sake of the preservation of social order and the development of People's Poland.

Motives Probed

AU241355 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 81 p 3

[Marek Rudnicki article: "Climate, Perpetrators, Deeds -- The Uncritical"]

[Excerpts] In mid-July the mass media reported that the militia voivodship command in Skierniewice identified those who had desecrated a Soviet soldiers' monument and demolished PZPR headquarters in Sochaczew as two 16-year-old students from the local schools. These boys, the communiques said, marked the desecration and demolition with the inscription: "The 'Wrath' Independent Conspiratorial Group."

The two boys in question -- Andrzej and Jacek (fictitious names) -- are now on the whole calm, but it is obvious that it is a simulated calm. They know that they will have to face the consequences. But did they realize that before?

They say they did not realize that and that they believed they would be able to achieve their aim: "to protest bad government." At this point they let drop many generalities which are striking in their unoriginality. For example, they would demolish the PZPR headquarters because they thought "that the party people [partyjniak] do not need such a building" and that it should be turned into a kindergarten.

What Jacek does not like is the fact that only the party can wield power. There is no disputing tastes, but what can a 16-year-old know about power? Jacek also wanted to reject friendship with the Soviet Union.

Andrzej is fully convinced that the USSR is to blame for the present situation because "instructions and decrees came from there." When asked who told him that he answers briefly" "I just know...." How come? In the same breath he adds that he does not want relations with the Soviet Union to be broken off because it is an ally we need.

Another basic reason for the acts they committed was, as they say, the conviction that Poland's most recent history is a lie and that the whole truth about it must at last be told. They were asked: Why are you so sure about that? Sure because of the knowledge acquired in the basic school? What is that truth you mention?

"It is certainly not what the schoolbooks say," they answer. How do you know that this is so? "How? It is common knowledge. People tell you. Besides, there are books other than those published in Poland." Do you believe such books? "Yes," Why? "Because they tell the truth."

Someone may say that such cases, about which we have heard so much, have not produced any "incalculable results." Fortunately, they have not, but who knows what will happen in a few years' time. After all, the consciousness of teenagers is being shaped now. What will it be in the future? We must also bear in mind the moral aspect of the issue. What is the morale of the young people? What will it be?

It is hard to assume on the strength of one or two cases that the educational work conducted by the school in the past few years was bad, but it is certain that the educators must now really do whatever they can to prevent the development of the attitudes we have just witnessed. Society needs the guarantee that in this school year educational work will be more effective and that all the teenagers will "get their bearings right." It is also necessary to offer general resistance to the negative influence exerted on young people by the generally prevailing emotions. It must be possible to change the present atmosphere into an atmosphere based on reason. After all, it is the people -- and nothing else -- that create atmosphere.

Moczulski's Hearing Ended

LD252138 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- The Voivodship Court in Warsaw trying the case of members of the leadership of the KPN Confederation of Independent Poland concluded today the hearings of Leszek Moczulski. The next defendant summoned to testify in the trial is Romuald Zecmietiew.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON HISTORY'S RELATIONS TO POLITICS

AU291412 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Jerzy Kasprzycki article: "There Is No Politics Without History"]

[Excerpts] Insofar as awareness of history is concerned we are all, to some extent, innocent victims of the obligation to attend school. In various epochs that obligation made it necessary to acquire the knowledge of history in a restricted and doctored way, depending on the interests of the powers that be. During our long and complicated pupil-student career (in the epoches of Beriut, Ochab, Gomulka and Gierek) many of us rejected history altogether, calling it contempuously the "whore of politics."

As for me, I think that this (professional?) title should be given not so much to history as to some teachers and popularizers of history. It was they who have created chaos in our heads and who are also responsible for the present social and political confusion, for unbridled demagoguer and uncontrolled emotions, which often originate because of embarrasing ignorance of the facts of the history of 100, 50 or even 1 year ago. No doubt an industrious compiler of facts will appear in the future to draw up a catalogue of the lies, falsehoods and simplifications which have taken hold of Polish society's awareness in 1981. History's flexibility is not unlimited. If you bend history to the left or to the right (it does not matter whether you do it brutally or subtly and elegantly), it will in the end crack with a bang and expose the naked manipulator to general ridicule.

A few months ago there was public indignation and condemnation because our radio beamed the supposedly Hitlerite song "Lili Marlene." Articles appeared saying that this amounted to insulting the victims of Oswiecim [Auschitz] and the Warsaw uprising, that it was a symbol of fascism and that exectioners hummed it over the corpses of their victims. All this revealed our unfortunate proneness -- one which renders thinking powerless -- toward simplified logic. It is true that the Germans were keen on signing "Lili Marlene" during the war, but the true symbols of Hitlerism were crimes not songs -- not even those of the most Hitlerite origins. "Lili Marlene" has nothing to do with Hitlerism and not even with Germany [as published]. It was a popular melody in the allied armies as well and was sung by the British, Canadian and Australian prisoners of war. Its rather simple German words were devoid of any political accents.

More than by the incident with "Lili Marlene" I was personally annoyed with a recent TV statement by some former Solidarity member in Lublin (Yes, yes, even Solidarity now has its own dissidents!), who said inter alia that during a transportation strike in Warsaw Solidarity members had demonstratively shown the "V" sign with their fingers, "although it was a Hitlerite symbol of victory, and many underground fighters endangered their lives in rubbing the hatred "V" letter off the walls...."

What a confused muddle! I was 11 years old when I helped paint the letter "V" ("Victoria" -- Victory) on walls in Warsaw as a symbol of future victory over Hitlerite Germany. On the initiative of the French resistance movement that symbol spread throughout occupied Europe and was used many times by members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition during their public appearances. Let me mention but Churchill among them.

Such is the truth, and one must not distort it for the purposes of expediency whatever. And if anyone is ignorant of the truth of history, he should not play with politics.

OBODOWSKI VISITS FRANCE FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD292232 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Sep (PAP) -- Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is in Paris to conduct negotiations within the framework of the periodic meetings of the Polish-French governmental commission on economic cooperation, paid a visit on Tuesday 29 September to Premier Pierre Mauroy. In an interview granted to journalists, J. Obodowski stated that the negotiations were in connection with financial and credit assistance to Poland (?and) deliveries by the Polish side of several types of raw materials, chiefly sulfur and copper.

Premier Mauroy, J. Obodowski commented, not only confirmed the traditional friendship between Poland and France, but also pointed out the expediency and necessity of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. The negotiations give grounds to assume that the next specific agreement relating to economic cooperation will be signed on Wednesday.

OZDOWSKI MEETS SWISS OFFICIALS ON HELP

AU291322 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "A Visit"]

[Text] Prof Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Swiss social officials who are visiting Poland: Zdzislaw Pregowski, who organized the charitable institution "Poland in Need," and Marcel Aeschbacher, who is director of the new organization "Help for Polish Children."

Z. Pregowski informed the deputy chairman about his institution's help for Poland in the form of 99 tons of gifts, including 18 tons of medicines. As of 1 August 1981 altogether 508 Polish children have stayed or are staying in rest homes in Switzerland.

The Swiss guests also discussed their future plans. Among other things, they propose to organize rest vacations of 1 to 3 months duration in the Pestalozzi child village for small groups of children who require particular care.

J. Ozdowski extended cordial thanks to the Swiss officials and to all people of good will in Switzerland for their active commitment to helping Polish children. He also gave assurances that the Polish state institutions and social organizations would continue to cooperate by rapidly delivering gifts to the appropriate medical and care centers in Poland.

The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Mlekodaj, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and by Jerzy Wojciechowski, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing.

WESTERN BANKS BEGIN DEBT TALKS IN VIENNA

LD281532 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- A meeting of Poland's Finance Ministry and trade bank (Bank Handlowy) officials and Western banks representatives got under way in Vienna today, with the issues of rescheduling Poland's debt due in 1981 on the agenda. This is the second meeting in the past two months. During the former round both parties presented their positions and proposals.

UNGA DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, MEETINGS 29 SEP

Stefan Andrei's Meetings

AU291055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (AGERPRES) -- The head of the Romanian delegation to the session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Ismat Kittani (Iraq), chairman of the current session, expressed during an interview satisfaction at the very good Romanian-Iraqi relations as well as the wish to develop them in various fields of activity.

The two interlocutors also approached major international questions in the agenda of the session and particularly the situation in the Middle East and Namibia, just as aspects related to the need for eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international order, the question of setting a reasonable interest levels included.

The Romanian foreign minister also had interviews with the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Syria, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and with the foreign ministers of Turkey -- Ilter Turkmen, Tunisia -- Beji Caid es-Sebsi, and Afghanistan -- Shah Mohammad Dost with whom he discussed the development stage and prospects of the bilateral relations and current questions arresting the attention of the participants in the session of the UN General Assembly.

Nicu Ceausescu's Talks

AU292109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (AGERPRES) -- Nicu Ceausescu, member of the Romanian delegation to the current session of the UN General Assembly, chairman of the Consultative Committee for the International Youth Year, had a working meeting devoted to the examination by the General Assembly of the items on youth questions in the agenda of the session. The meeting was attended by (Declan O'Donovan) (Ireland), chairman of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, (Emilia Castro de Barish), ambassador at the Ministry of Youth and Sport of Tunisia, vice-chairmen of the committee, and other members of the bureau of the committee.

Opinions were exchanged on the carrying through of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee as regards the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year, stress being laid on the variety and scope of the measures and activities included in the programme the committee elaborated in this respect and submitted to the UN General Assembly for debate and approval. The fact was emphasized that the translation into fact of the programme provided conditions for intensified concerns by governments for the situation, requirements and aspirations of the youth, for the expansion of international cooperation in this domain, for the mobilization of the young generation to examining and solving major international questions.

During his visit to the United States, Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communists Youth], secretary of the Grand National Assembly, met with Milton Rosenthal, co-chairman of the Romanian-American Council.

The development was highlighted on the occasion witnessed by the economic relations between Romania and the USA, just as the possibilities of expanding and diversifying them. [as received] Likewise, they exchanged opinions on current international questions, especially on those regarding cooperation on a world plane with a view to solving youth specific problems.

CEAUSESCU, AL-QADHDHAFI EXCHANGE TOASTS 24 SEP

Ceausescu's Toast

AU281328 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Sep 81 pp 1 and 3

[Report on toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a dinner in honor of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 24 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Expressing sentiments of pleasure, the president of Romania welcomed the Libyan leader, his wife and his aides to Romania and extended to them friendly and warm greetings.

We assess your visit to Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, as an expression of relations of fraternal cooperation between our peoples and hope that this visit will contribute to increasingly developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between Romania and Libya.

You have the opportunity to become acquainted with some concerns and achievements of the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and raising their material and intellectual living standard. I hope that this will make you understand why the Romanian people are firmly determined to fulfill the program for the country's socioeconomic development and to resolutely act to develop cooperation with other countries and all states, regardless of social system.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the friendly Libyan people's activities and concerns to ensure their socioeconomic development, well-being and independence.

Referring to the talks that had just started, the Romanian head of state stressed that certain joint conclusions were reached as regards the possibilities of continuously expand Romanian-Libyan cooperation and collaboration. There are many fields in which our peoples cooperate with good results; new production-sharing ventures could be attained in these fields, to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of detente, independence and peace.

While acting to expand relations between our countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu went on, we cannot ignore the complex international situation. A state of tension has been reached at the world level which poses great dangers to the peace of mankind and the independence of peoples. Imperialist and neocolonialist circles act to consolidate spheres of influence or redivide them in order to strengthen their domination over other peoples. There are certain conflicts or hotbeds of tension which could easily generalize and blow up. Therefore, Romania firmly advocates a negotiated solution to all conflicts, something which can ensure the independence and integrity of all states and allow the peoples to concentrate their efforts on their independent socioeconomic development.

At the same time, the Romanian president said, one can note with satisfaction that the anti-imperialist and progressive forces, among whom the socialist countries play an important part, are acting resolutely and are attaining positive results in the struggle against the imperialist policy. The peoples are increasingly more determined to reject the imperialist and neocolonialist policy, foreign domination and the policy of force and threat of force. Proceeding from this, Romania is acting, along with all anti-imperialist and progressive forces, for a democratic policy based on principles of full equality of rights, unflinching respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs of other countries and mutual advantage.

We firmly advocate an end to the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear. In Europe, we are acting along with other states against the deployment of medium-range missiles, against the neutron bomb and for organizing a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe.

As a developing socialist country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, Romania is acting in close solidarity with the developing countries to attain a new international economic order.

We believe that these states should strengthen their solidarity and should firmly act to determine the developed countries to participate in establishing new relations based on equity and understand the need to support the developing countries in the efforts to ensure their more rapid socioeconomic progress and access to all achievements of contemporary science and technology. One could say that disarmament and the new international economic order are two inseparable elements of the struggle against imperialist and neocolonialism and for peace, independence and social progress.

The Romanian president then stressed, in the spirit of our state's overall policy, the need to do everything possible to attain a global just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the resolution of the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. We are convinced that there are favorable conditions for organizing, within the framework of the United Nations, an international meeting with the participation of the interested countries, including the PLO, in order to establish peace in the Middle East.

We fully support the Namibian people's struggle for full independence. We firmly condemn the aggressive actions of South Africa against Angola and the policy of apartheid. We have always granted and will continue to grant full support to the peoples struggling for national independence and against imperialist and colonialist domination and we will show active solidarity with the peoples determined to defend their freedom and independence. We believe that our cooperation and solidarity at the international level are also part and parcel of the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that, in view of the complex problems of the international life, Romania favors an increase in the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in resolving these problems. We believe that small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned states must actively participate in solving international problems. Actually, the events and life prove that no international problem can be resolved today without the participation of the interested countries, the progressive forces and the peoples, which must have their say and determine the course of events. We appreciate with optimism and trust the force of peoples to positively influence international developments. We are convinced that, by united action, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and the peoples will halt the arms race, will bring about the new international economic order, will promote a new and democratic policy and will ensure the independence of states and the peace of all mankind.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the desire of the Romanian people and government to continue to develop relations with the Libyan people and Libya and to do everything possible to ensure that our peoples make an active contribution to the struggle for lasting peace in the world. Expressing the wish for a good Romanian-Libyan cooperation and extending the friendly Libyan people wishes for ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development, the Romanian president raised his glass to the health of the Libyan leader and his wife, to the health of the other Libyan friends, to peace and cooperation in the world and to the health of all those present.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Toast

AU281356 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Sep 81 pp 1 and 3

[Report on toast by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a dinner given in his honor by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on 24 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Expressing wholehearted gratitude for the cordial reception extended to him on his arrival in Romania, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed particular satisfaction and pleasure at being among Romanian friends, in his own behalf and on behalf of the entire Libyan delegation.

I would like, the speaker said, to express our pleasure at being in friendly Romania and the satisfaction at the good relations of cooperation between our two countries.

I would like to stress that your visits to our country marked important points in the development of these ties. In stating this, I am equally thanking, from the bottom of my heart, the Romanian and Libyan friends for the profound efforts made to develop this cooperation. Likewise, the Libyan people express full satisfaction with the friendship binding them to the Romanian people. We are fully confident that the Romanian friends will be on our side and alongside us in the coming development period.

This visit marks a new point, which we already consider as a new stage in developing relations between our countries. Of course, the results that we have attained and that we wish to continuously develop are the outcome of the political climate that we have jointly established and that we wish to increasingly expand in the coming period.

Stressing the close Romanian-Libyan relations as a guarantee of the increase in the bilateral cooperation, the speaker then referred to certain issues of international life, mentioning the convergence of the political ideas and positions of the two countries.

Tackling the Middle East problems, the speaker mentioned that Israel continues to occupy considerable Arab territories and is not doing anything to find a solution. The Libyan leader stressed that his people, like all Arab peoples, are in solidarity with the Palestinian people's cause, which must be given priority by the entire international community. Referring to certain aggressive Israeli acts in Lebanon and Iraq, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi considered them as a violation of all international laws and of the human meaning itself of relations between states and peoples.

Expressing approval for President Nicolae Ceausescu's ideas on the need to reject force as a means of resolving problems and the need for negotiations, the speaker said:

I fully agree with you that negotiations should indeed be the means used by the entire international community to resolve all problems and conflicts in the world. As a matter of fact, it is well known that the socialist countries, as well as the African ones, have sided with the Arab cause, the cause of peace in the Middle East, in order to find a solution of all problems in that area.

Therefore, I would like to mention now the admiration, esteem and regard of all Arab countries for the wise and consistent position adopted by Romania on this problem.

Referring to the evolution of the Middle East situation, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi criticized the U.S. actions in that region and Israel's rigid position which prevent a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian people's problem.

In stating this, esteemed brother and friend, the speaker continued, I would like to mention once more that I fully support your ideas that the United Nations can and must be now the framework for finding a solution to this problem. Likewise, I wholeheartedly agree with you that we must strengthen the role of the United Nations in finding overall solutions to international problems. At the same time Col al-Qadhdhafi agreed to share the Romanian president's concern with the hotbeds in various parts of the world. Of course, the speaker said, we all know the causes of this situation. Let us agree that peace is seriously jeopardized by the intrigues of imperialist forces throughout the world. We must spare no effort to defend the cause of peace and tranquillity on earth. We are soldiers and partisans of this idea and do not want to increase in any way the danger of a third world war. The people should be able to make full use of the achievements of contemporary civilization. Imperialism and racism do not pay much attention to this. Their goal is to dominate the world; to divide and redivide it into spheres of influence so as to better dominate it.

Presenting in detail Libya's position in connection with the recent conflict in the Gulf of Sidra and broaching certain aspects of the polemics on territorial waters, the Libyan leader called the U.S. presence in the Gulf of Sidra a manifestation of an erroneous policy in international relations, which poses a threat to the integrity, security and peace of the Libyan people.

In conclusion, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that the problems he referred to -- in the framework of efforts to ensure that the need for cooperation in international affairs is fully understood -- are issues of immediate concern for the Libyan people.

I would also like to reiterate, the speaker said, that the Romanian-Libyan bilateral ties offer comprehensive opportunities for cooperation. We want to and we should develop them at an even higher level.

Allow me to raise my glass, as is your custom, to wish for a sincere and broad development of relations between our countries.

CHINESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKS ANNIVERSARY

AU282030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Sep (AGERPRES) -- In marking the 32nd anniversary of proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association and the Romanian Institute for Culture Relations With Foreign Countries gave a banquet in the evening of September 28.

The guests included Ion Ionita, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and other officials.

Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, and members of his embassy were present.

In their addresses Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, and the ambassador of the People's Republic of China emphasized the importance of the celebrated event, stressing the successes won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in the work of building socialism in its homeland. It was also pointed out that the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples recorded an ever upward course, in whose development a decisive contribution was made by the summit meetings in Bucahrest and Beijing. On the occasion, toasts were proposed to the continued strengthening and development of the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, to the two peoples' prosperity.

BANC MEETS LEBANESE BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU251829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES) -- On September 25, Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with (Assem Kansouk), member of the National Commandment of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Lebanon, secretary general of that party, now on a visit to Romania.

During the talks the sides informed each other of the current concerns of the two parties and approached aspects of the international political life.

The good relations were highlighted of collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Lebanon, and the joint wish was expressed that -- in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the summit talks and understandings reached -- those relations further develop, in the interest of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of progress and collaboration among nations.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS BUCHAREST

AU292104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Sep (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of Higher War College of the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by Major-General ('Abdal-hakem Nahmoud Afeefy), paid a visit to Romania over September 15-29. The guests conducted talks at the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

TURKISH AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU261456 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1148 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Chambers of Turkey, headed by (Ozbek Osman Nuri), chairman of the administration council of the union paid a factfinding and swap of experience visit in Romania over September 18-26.

The guests visited Romanian farm units and had interviews with responsible factors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms.

MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE WITH BRAZILIAN

AU281717 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GmT 28 Sep 81

[Text] During her visit to Brazil, Doina Ardare, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation had talks with the minister of mines and energy, the minister of foreign affairs, the chairman of the Brazilian side in the Joint Romanian-Brazilian Commission, and with managers of important Brazilian enterprises. The sides examined opportunities for developing bilateral economic and industrial cooperation and for diversifying commercial exchanges.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA -- Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES) -- Ion Tesu, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry and Gunther Haiden, federal minister of agriculture and forestry of the Republic of Austria signed in Bucharest, on September 24 a protocol on technico-scientific collaboration in the field of agriculture between the two ministries for 1981-1982. The document stipulates fresh measures for the intensification of collaboration in domains such as: the modernization of vegetal and animal production, rational use of lands, the use of applicative research in farm production, the reorganization of agriculture, particularly in mountain zones, as well as the rational use of meadows. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 24 Sep 81 AU] -- Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES) -- on September 24, in Bucharest, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister and Gunther Haiden, federal minister of agriculture and forestry of Austria, now paying a visit to Romanian examined the possibilities to expand the actions of cooperation in the field of agriculture, according to summit understandings. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 24 Sep 81 AU]

TOURISM TALKS -- Senator Nicola Signorello, Italian minister of tourism, met with Ion Tudor, first deputy minister of tourism of Romania. The two sides discussed matters pertaining to developing Romanian-Italian relations in the field of tourism. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 81 p 6 AU]

MEDIA COMMENT ON POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

Compromise Seen

AU291920 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 81

[TANJUG correspondent Milivoje Djukic report from Gdansk]

[Text] A new resolution on self-management [samoupravljanje] was submitted to the Solidarity congress last night. If the delegates adopt it as requested, they will considerably alter their decision made during the first part of the congress calling for a boycott of a self-management law adopted by the Sejm. A decision is, in fact, expected on whether the congress, despite all reservations, will accept the self-management law adopted by the Sejm last Friday.

The proposed resolution first notes that the law satisfies only part of Solidarity's requests and wishes, but it adds that even as it stands, it essentially limits the government's attempts to block self-management. Assessing the law as merely a starting point in the further struggle for self-management, the proposed resolution requests the new leadership to continue, in the interest of the workers class, the struggle to improve, develop and strengthen self-management both in essence and through legislation.

The discontent of the delegates has not grown into resignation, and no obstruction or boycott is threatened. The authors of the proposed resolution have obviously been motivated by a compromise between real opportunities and ideal maximum results. If the congress adopts the proposed resolution, it will achieve at least two aims: First, it will avoid a split within Solidarity, and second, it will eliminate an important cause of further acute confrontation in Polish society.

Let us say in conclusion that this will be no mean victory for the realistic, so-called moderate forces in Solidarity that seek their place in Polish society as it is, and not outside it.

Soviet Stand Reviewed

AU301115 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by Drago Soldo, OSLOBODJENJE permanent Moscow correspondent: "The USSR and the Situation in Poland: New Reprimands and Warnings"]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep -- If the first part of the Solidarity congress was marked by the Soviet side with the most serious and sharpest warning to the Polish leadership to date from Moscow to the effect that the development of the Polish political situation threatened the Soviet state and allied interests in that country, then the second part of that forum is awaited here in an atmosphere of creating a veritable "rejection front" against the course the congress has begun and with further appeals, warnings and encouragement that some radical change be made in Poland before it is too late....

Sensitive Emotions

The Soviet leadership's sharp warning about -- as it is said -- the mass and unbridled anti-Sovietism in Poland has imbued spirits here with sensitive emotions as much as it has also depressed them in a certain way and prompted them to reflect on all that is possible in an allied country today after decades of wide-ranging association, socio-economic permeation, coordinated policies on the basis of the "general laws" of building socialism, and, finally, within such a firm military-political alliance and the advancement of economic integration.

However, what is obviously considered here more urgent than critical discussions about the entire theoretical and practical "square of the circle" of Polish ferments are the feverish efforts to dam all the extreme currents in the new trade union association, as well as to prevent the continuation of the Solidarity congress from following the mainstream course of its first part. For this continuation of the congress is viewed here very nearly as a breaking point and as a question of who shall beat whom in capturing authority -- that is, precisely in capturing authority because the factor of authority is not seen here with all its attributes and valid declarations.

The entire tension, the entire charged atmosphere in which that forum is awaited and the entire tone and nature of the message which, together with the additional reprimands and warnings, followed and sustained the currency of the Soviet state's latest warning to the Poles show that what is involved here is indeed the formula that is being shaped here on the eve of the opening of the second part of the Solidarity congress.

It is precisely in this way that many millions of viewers of last night's television newsreel were able to watch a long reportage from Moscow's Serp i Molotok factory on yet another of a series of meetings from which, with serious faces and pathetic tones before the entire Soviet public, the expressions of class Solidarity and, upon my soul, also open reproaches and warnings are addressed to the entire Polish workers class.

Open Letter of Credit for "Assistance"

It was in the form of that meeting that Moscow once again reminded Poland of its obligations stemming from the alliance within the Warsaw Pact and that "this means we have pledged to defend socialism." And it is in this sense that yet another message is addressed to the Polish workers: "You can always count on our assistance."

The entire context of reactions here has been narrowed down to the question of to be or not to be for Polish socialism and has thereby excluded from consideration everything that is conceived in Poland as socialist renewal, a renewal not in the sense of rescuing the recent situations shaken by shocks, but instead in the sense of an orientation to deep socioeconomic reforms. This is most strongly indicated by demands that Polish workers return to calm work because, as the Moscow meeting says in its message, "it is only with persistent work that it is possible to overcome the deep socioeconomic and political crisis."

It is apparently in this sense also that one is to understand why the letter of credit for Soviet assistance, which is certainly not small materially and which is growing, is constantly kept open here. It is also in this sense alone that it is possible to regard the fact that the support of the individual party and veterans' organizations and organizations of the professional trade unions for the conclusions of the latest session of the Polish party Politburo, especially the conclusions demanding that "all means be employed to preserve social order in the country," is being noted here.

Let us also note the following fact aimed at discrediting the first part of the Gdansk congress: The TASS Warsaw correspondent, Potemkin, has written a special commentary for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA on this year's festival of light and music held in Sopot near Gdansk precisely during the first part of the congress and held without the usual foreign participants. The author of the commentary is scandalized by that "antisocialist orgy" "filled with hit songs about the 'Soviet camps' and 'Soviet aggression' and the rudeness toward the PZPR."

The author considers it "very indicative," as he says, that Andrzej Wajda, chairman of the Federation of Polish Film Workers, "who has fallen all the way into the swamp of the enemies of socialism," accepted the position of honorary president at such a gathering. Only a few months ago the famous Polish film director was a guest of his Soviet film colleagues, although he was already unpleasantly marked by the Solidarity pin, and after that it was here that he received the first public and crushing political appraisal for his film The Iron Man, which is also related to "the square of the Gdansk circle."

JUSTICE SECRETARY RECEIVES POLISH MINISTER

LD292238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and the organization of federal administration, today received Sylwester Zawadzki, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Poland. Zawadzki is visiting our country to take part in the meeting of the initiating committee to set up a world constitutional law association. They discussed the organization and work of the organs of justice and future cooperation in this sphere between the People's Republic of Poland and the SFRY.

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD282328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- A CPSU study delegation led by Fedor Mochalin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Light and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation, which is visiting our country within the framework of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, will study the League of Communists' activity in the field of the light and food industries.

The delegation was met at Belgrade Airport by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also present was Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

LCY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY DEPARTS FOR CSSR

LD282048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade for Prague today on a short working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Jakovlevski was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Sime Kronja, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also present was [words indistinct] charge d'affaires of the CSSR Embassy in the SFRY.

SFRY-BULGARIAN BORDER MEETING CANCELED

LD281650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Skopje, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of border meetings between towns of the SFRY and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a border meeting between people from the municipalities of Strumica and Petrich [in Bulgaria] was to have been held on 4 October this year in Strumica, according to a statement issued by the International Cooperation and Liaison Section of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP. A commission from Strumica, as the host of the planned meeting, made in good time all the necessary preparations and had several meetings with the border cooperation commission of the town of Petrich. At these preparatory meetings the commission from Petrich, contrary to jointly accepted stands on the objectives and character of the meeting, did not display a readiness to coordinate the content of this year's meeting in Strumica. In so doing an attempt was made once again to give the meeting a political tone with the well-known Greater-Bulgarian stands and aspirations toward Yugoslavia, and once again to deny the identity of the Macedonian nation. For this reason the border meeting in Strumica will now not take place.

Implementing the well-known Yugoslav policy on the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia will continue to make efforts regarding the development of all aspects of cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It will also work for intensive communications between the people on both sides of the border in which these border meetings have a special place, but only in the spirit of the adopted principles concerning the relations and cooperation between the two countries.

ARTICLES IN BULGARIAN MILITARY JOURNAL REVIEWED

AU291235 [Editorial Report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 22 September carries on page four a 700-word report from Sofia by Bosko Nacevski reviewing the latest issue of the journal VOENNO-ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK, organ of the General Staff and the Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Following the line of the current Sofia "series of 'jubilee' historiographic publications" in interpreting "the distant and recent past events in the Balkans on the basis of Greater Bulgarian chauvinism," Nacevski reports, the journal prints a number of articles by historians and some generals of the Bulgarian Army claiming, for instance, that "Samuel [founder of the Macedonian state, 976-1014] was a 'Bulgarian czar,'" that the "old Bulgarian language was the 'basis' for the development of the cultures and literatures of all Slavic peoples," that "Ohrid is the 'old Bulgarian capital,'" and that "the Kresnen-Razlog and the Ilinden uprisings were important events of the 'Bulgarian' national liberation movement."

An article by Jordan Shopov entitled "The National Liberation Movement After the Liberation" especially stands out for its Greater Bulgarian views, Nacevski says. Shopov claims in his article that "in the past period Bulgarian historiography has failed to devote sufficient attention to the struggle of the 'Bulgarians' in Macedonia for their national liberation and to their 'tragic fate' in the Balkan wars and during the 'genocide' after World War I when, as VOENNO-ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK claims, they were separated by force from the 'Bulgarian entity.'"

Nacevski further points out as "very interesting" the Bulgarian journal's "'scientific formula' according to which the Macedonian nation was 'formed' by the Greater Serbian nationalist program." The Bulgarian journal claims that "the Bulgarians in Macedonia began to call themselves Macedonians to escape terrorism and physical annihilation" and that, accordingly, the statement "'I am Macedonian' had no national meaning but was merely 'a means of protection' against 'the Serbian anti-Bulgarian assimilation policy.'"

The journal VOENNO-ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK also maintains, as Nacevski reports in his review, that after World War II, when new conditions had been created for solving the Macedonian issue, "the Yugoslav Communist Party exploited Bulgaria's unfavorable position and 'imposed the Yugoslav version of solving the Macedonian question' which resulted in the formation of a republic within the framework of Yugoslavia and 'in a definite separation of its Bulgarian population from Bulgaria.'"

LIBYAN LEADER'S ACTIVITIES IN BELGRADE REPORTED

Press Conference

LD282130 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (JANA) -- The leader held a press conference this morning at his residence in Belgrade, attended by correspondents of news agencies, broadcasting stations, international newspapers and Yugoslav information media. The leader replied to questions from journalists about various Arab and international issues.

The leader of the revolution stressed that the countries he visited were unanimous in regarding the U.S. military aggression in the Gulf of Sidra as an unjustifiable and barbaric act.

He said that his visits to Hungary and Romania were successful and that his visit to Yugoslavia is a friendship visit as Yugoslavia is a neutral country and a member, with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in the Nonaligned Movement. The talks concentrated on that aspect more than any other.

The leader criticized the suspicious moves made by the United States and their effect on the international situation, pointing in that respect to the letter sent by the U.S. President to President Leonid Brezhnev. He said: The United States, through that letter, speaks with a new accent, and we reject this accent contained in Reagan's letter as it makes us suspect of the advantages of international detente. For this reason the nonaligned states believe that concord must be genuine and it must be international. The leader also took exception to the concept of European security, stressing that such security would not be complete if it failed to take into consideration the Mediterranean and the Middle East regions.

The leader said: In Belgrade we talked about the need to consolidate the nonaligned forces, and we discussed the need to abolish the right of veto at the UN Security Council because when the right of veto is used, the Security Council becomes a national security council of the state making use of it. This right must be either abolished or shared equally by all groups of states, all the more so as the permission to confer this right was given at a much earlier stage following which there have been great changes in the international situation.

The leader also spoke at his press conference about the strategic aggressive alliance between the United States and Israel. He said: The viewpoints of the leaders of the states I visited fully agree in considering this alliance as a major strategic mistake committed by America and the Israelis. He said that through this alliance Israel had become a base for aggression not only against the Arabs, but also against the Soviet Union.

He said that America has tied itself to a stupid party suffering from the madness of force in the Middle East region, besides which American aircraft carriers would carry Israeli aircraft, whose aggression would have no limit. The leader stressed that America would get involved in the same acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israelis, and if the United States goes ahead with this alliance, it would make matters extremely grave.

The leader underlined that Arabs must counter this alliance with the power at their disposal. The leader also lauded the development of the relations of cooperation and friendship between the Jamahiriyah and Yugoslavia. He said that these relations had been developed for the common interest of the two friendly peoples.

Meeting With African Envoys

NC290835 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The leader of the revolution yesterday met in Belgrade with the ambassadors of the African countries accredited to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. At this meeting, the leader spoke to the ambassadors about a number of matters of interest to the African Continent.

In his speech to the ambassadors, the brother leader affirmed that Africa is a single entity despite imperialism, which has tried to estrange Arab Africans from other Africans and the English-speaking from the French-speaking. Imperialism has also sought to divide the followers of the various religious creeds. He explained that the United States is playing an overt role in this matter and that the United States competed with France under Giscard d'Estaing to control Africa. Furthermore, there was a plan worked out by the United States and France in the era of Giscard to reoccupy Africa. He said: The United States forwarded this idea to the two regimes in power in Sudan and Egypt.

The leader said: We believe that France has now changed in the wake of Giscard's downfall and that France's socialist regime will strengthen this belief. However, the United States has not changed. It has overt ambitions. In the era of Giscard, the United States, in conjunction with France, wanted to [word indistinct] partition the African Continent. Now the United States continues to implement its military policy against Africa. The leader noted that the United States stood behind the attack which was launched against Angola, and that the racist onslaught in South Africa is the tool of this U.S. aggression.

Speaking of the U.S. aggression in the Gulf of Sidra, the brother leader noted that this military aggression perpetrated against the Gulf of Sidra was solely justified by the desire to commit aggression.

The leader affirmed that the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is aimed at Africa and the Middle East area to impose the U.S. imperialist hegemony [words indistinct]. He said: Those who wanted to foment differences, such as the Sudanese and Egyptian regimes, were isolated from the conference and they now stand in the dock. This must also be the fate of all those who seek to sabotage African units.

The leader affirmed that it is imperative for us to find a way to resolve all African issues under the slogan "Africa Is for the Africans" to consolidate African unity.

In his speech, the leader of the revolution dealt with the issue of Western Sahara. He said: We hope that the referendum to be held in this desert will succeed in ending this problem for the sake of Africa's interest.

The leader called on the African states to stand on Chad's side to rebuild it so that Libya will not be left alone in shouldering the burden. He noted that the Libyan forces desire to withdraw from Chad, and they have indeed begun withdrawing. However, the Chadian Government does not want this because it knows it will be subjected to aggression.

He said: When the Libyan forces began withdrawing from Chad the agent Sudanese regime committed aggression against Chad. This regime admitted this aggression affirming its determination to return war and destruction to Chad. The leader pointed out that As-Sadat's regime stands behind Numayri in this aggression, adding that the relationship of these two regimes with the Zionist enemy has become clear to us.

The leader of the revolution turned to the treaty of friendship and alliance signed by the Jamahiriyah, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. He affirmed that this treaty conforms to the African unity charter. It is even a practical implementation of this charter and a step taken on the path of African unity.

In the speech he made at this meeting with the African ambassadors in Belgrade, the brother leader noted the relationship of the Libyan Arab Socialist Jamahiriyah with its neighboring states. He said: Large numbers of these states' citizens enter the Jamahiriyah without passports, innoculation certificates or work permits. There are large numbers of them. The competent quarters of the Jamahiriyah set up camps for them to care for them and ensure all the necessary services for them. The leader noted that these are the very camps which U.S. imperialism alleges are terrorist camps. He said: We hope that these African states will cooperate with the Jamahiriyah in this matter to answer these U.S. claims. We also hope that we will all cooperate in rebutting this accusation.

At the meeting, the leader broached the support which the Jamahiriyah extends to the African liberation movements to enable them to achieve freedom and to gain their independence from imperialism and racism. He said: We support the Angolan Republic as it checks the racist aggression. We also work for Namibia's independence.

In concluding his meeting with the African ambassadors, the brother leader urged the African states to stand alongside Angola while it is checking the recurring racist aggression, and to extend support to the Namibian people in the course of their struggle against the South African racist regime.

Message to Kraigher

LD291502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 September (TANJUG) -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has sent after his departure yesterday from Yugoslavia, a telegram to Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher expressing his thanks for the warm hospitality extended to him during his stay in Yugoslavia and his satisfaction with the successful Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation. The message stressed the usefulness of talks on the disturbing situation in the world. In relation to this, is added in the message that it is only natural that the role the Movement of Nonalignment plays is more needed today than ever before.

PRESIDIUM OF ARMY LCY COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

AU291907 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2202 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Br. Miletic report]

[Summary] "The Presidium of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army held its 29th session in Belgrade last Thursday." The meeting, chaired by Dane Cuic, was devoted to the current issues and results of the activities of the organizations of the League of Communists in the army districts in the June-September period. The presidents of the committees of these organizations briefly reported at the session on the ideopolitical activity of communists during the summer, particularly on the moral-political situation in their units and on the coming tasks.

The general assessment was that the communists in the Yugoslav People's Army were more active than usual in the summer months of this year. This intensive political activity by communists in the army, which has not yet diminished at the beginning of the fall, is not accidental. "The expansion of political activity and the introduction of more zeal than usual in this activity have been prompted by the desire to contribute to finding and implementing new measures which will strengthen the overall resistance to the attacks of the domestic and foreign enemy on the constitutional order and on the togetherness of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

"The tense, one could also say dangerous military-political situation in the world, the Kosovo developments in the spring and the unstable economic trends in our country have also logically influenced the activity of communists in the army. Consistently implementing the conclusions of several recent sessions of the LCY Central Committee referring to current issues, the organization of the League of Communists in the army and every individual member have constantly borne in mind their strategic and always current task of strengthening the country's defense. This is the motto and aim of every activity undertaken."

Since communists are particularly responsible for political work in the army, for training and for education which will strengthen the military organization and promote the ideo-political unity and combat readiness of every unit, the Presidium critically analyzed the activity of the party organizations during the past 3 months and pointed to the main directions of activity in the next period.

The 12th session of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army will be devoted to training and education in the army and to the tasks of communists. The Presidium heard and adopted a report on the work of the Marxist education courses in the army. The report states that almost 100,000 soldiers, cadets and young officers attended the courses. It was proposed to further promote this form of Marxist education of young communists in the Yugoslav People's Army next year.

"The report on changes in the number of members in the first 6 months of this year, which was discussed at the Presidium session, points out that the number of new members was reduced by nearly one-third compared to the same period of last year despite the fact that the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army has increased by 12,661 new members. The largest percentage of newly admitted members is in the units stationed on the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo."

In conclusion, the Presidium adopted the decision to allocate 4 million dinars from its membership fees to the Tito fund for scholarship grants to young workers -- the same amount as last year.

MIKULIC ON MARXIST, IDEOPOLITICAL EDUCATION

LD282250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Kumrovec, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The new building at the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School, built by voluntary contributions from all LCY members, was opened in Kumrovec today.

The ceremony, which was attended by prominent sociopolitical, scientific and public workers, including Lazar Mojsov, Milka Planinc, delegations of the central and provincial League of Communists committees of all our republics and provinces and of the LCY, as well as a delegation from the League of Communists Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, was opened by Venceslav Kovacevic, chairman of the committee for developing the political school project.

Proclaiming the new, contemporary school project open, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the school council, emphasized that here in Kumrovec a new, very (?important) project for the political school has been built in record time of less than 13 months. This has created (?exceptionally) favorable conditions for the school's continued work and for the realization of all those (?contents) and the forms of its activity which were given to it as tasks when it was first founded, Mikulic emphasized.

As is well known, Branko Mikulic continued, when Tito provided the initiative for funding the LCY school, he placed very significant and multifaceted tasks before it in the fields of Marxist education and the ideopolitical training of LCY members, the development of Marxist theoretical thought and in generalizing the experiences of our socialist self-management practices.

Kardelj also pointed to these tasks, Mikulic recalled, particularly in his speech to mark the school's opening.

With the construction of this project, Mikulic said, we are also carrying out Comrade Tito's personal wish. He constantly advocated the creation of the most favorable possible conditions for the promotion of Marxist education and ideopolitical and theoretical work in the League of Communists.

Since its very foundation the ambitions and efforts of the school have been aimed at providing a year's study and at developing other functions and contents of work which would [word indistinct] by organizing courses, seminars, roundtable discussions and platforms and discussions on topical issues arising from contemporary world developments.

The school will also reflect trends in social reality and the theoretical study of social practice by organizing scientific studies of specific problems by developing publishing activity and other forms of work. The building of this new project has created all the material preconditions for such activity by the school.

At all stages of our revolution, Mikulic noted, the League of Communists has worked in an organized way on the Marxist education of its members, the creative study of Marxist theory and its enrichment in the experiences and realizations of social practice. This enabled and still enables it to relate as a creative and critical force. Marxist and other types of scientific knowledge have been and remain for communists one of the strongest weapons in the struggle to realize program aims, topical policy and everyday tasks.

Such basic orientations and realizations also produce the LCY's active relationship to Marxist education for its membership, the development and strengthening of socialist self-management conciousness among workers and all working people and citizens, and the development of theoretical and scientific thought as a whole.

By constructing this new building at the LCY political school, a building which bears our Tito's name, the communists of Yugoslavia have once again marked his name and revolutionary work in a worthy way, Branko Mikulic concluded, thanking all the League of Communists members and nonparty members who, with their own resources, without a single dinar from the state budget or contributions from organizations of associated labor, have constructed this imposing building.

After touring the school's premises, the up-to-date offices, lecture rooms and halls, Branko Mikulic, chairman of the school council, presented awards and tributes to work collectives and individuals awarded to them by the school council for self-denying work and commitment in relation to the project's development.

The first class in the new building of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School of 111 graduates of the seventh grade from all our republics and provinces started with a lecture by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He spoke about the topic of "historical demarcations which lie before the LCY."

CONFERENCE ASSESSES POSITION OF WOMEN IN SFRY

LD282254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the LCY Central Committee in connection with the involvement of communists and party organizations in questions of the further promotion of the social position of women and their role, one can, in effect, see how the policy of the League of Communists in general is being implemented. This was stated by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during a conversation with a delegation of the conference on questions of the social position of women in Yugoslavia headed by Zora Tomic, president of this organization, and comprising the presidents of its republican and provincial conferences.

Telling Dobroslav Culafic about the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the promotion of the position of women of Yugoslavia, Zora Tomic stressed the importance of knowing to what extent the conclusions have become an integral part of the ideo-political action and practice of every basic organization, municipality, province and republic and to what extent communists are struggling for their realization in the socialist alliance, the trade unions, self-managing interest communities and the sociopolitical community. This is especially important, Zora Tomic added, because next year is the year of elections of delegates and delegations for the 12th LCY Congress. This calls not only for a thorough analysis of the causes of the topicality of many social questions, but also for the action orientation of the subjective forces.

The preparations for the election, according to Dobroslav Culafic, should, above all, be used as an opportunity to analyze the whole of the delegate system in our country. This is how one will arrive at the answer to the question on the social position of women in our system and in society in general and whether the policy of the League of Communists, which is clear and concrete in this connection as well, is being consistently implemented. This is also a part of the preparations for the 12th Congress of the League of Communists, because its documents too will record what has been done for the fuller involvement of women and for their social position in general. Culafic then stressed that one must not forget the major tasks which confront the whole of our society in the wake of the current complex economic situation and noted that women too are called upon and duty-bound to support the general efforts being made to stabilize the economy. This is also certain to have an effect on the standard of living, which will also be felt by women, but self-denial and self-sacrifice are demanded from them so that economic difficulties can be surmounted as speedily as possible.

At the end of the conversation, Culafic stressed that our society has achieved enormous results in the realization of the constitutional principles concerning the position of women in our country, but women have not yet established themselves sufficiently as producers. As a result, they are not being viewed with sufficient trust during elections in sociopolitical organizations, delegate assemblies and self-managing bodies. This time again no solutions should be sought outside the clearly defined orientations of the League of Communists, which does not single out the "question of women', but which does not prevent special attention being paid to the social position of women.

RADIO COUNCIL DISCUSSES PROGRAMS, RECEPTION

AU291857 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] The program council of the Radio Belgrade first program today adopted the draft program plan for 1982. The session, chaired by Council President Filip Matic, discussed some new contents in the information-political, educational and entertainment-humor parts of the program, which, according to the proposed schedule, will enrich the program next year and contribute to an increase in the number of listeners.

The first program council was informed of a report on the material and financial status of the first program. The report shows a high increase in costs and points out measures geared to achieving savings in all departments to provide for normal production of the program and preserve its quality.

The members of the council were also informed of the technical possibilities at the moment in broadcasting the Radio Belgrade program at home and abroad. Despite a large investment in the construction of powerful transmitters, audibility on the medium wave cannot essentially be improved in the future because of the crowded frequencies in international radio broadcasting. The audibility on shortwave and on VHF is much better, but it depends on the quality of receivers.

PAPERS AFFECTED BY SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT

AU241655 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[N. Djuric report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 Sep -- Due to a shortage of newsprint in the country, BORBA was published in a reduced number of pages today. In this connection, we asked Tastko Guzina, director of the Yugoslav Business Association of Newspaper Publishers, to tell us how this shortage came about and how long it will last.

Guzina told us that he was informed by the Djuro Salaj paper mill of Krsko that the mill was forced to reduce its newsprint deliveries to all its consumers by 20 percent, and this reduction will be in force until the end of the year. The paper mill had to reduce its deliveries in the country in order to meet its export obligations and to coordinate the foreign currency needs in its republic--Slovenia.

The result of this shortage is twofold: First, newspaper space for advertisements will be reduced, and second, newspapers will not be able to fully implement their plans.

Regarding the other large newsprint supplier, the Matroz paper mill of Sremska Mitrovica, Guzina was told that the paper mill imposed no restrictions on newsprint deliveries, but that due to a small breakdown the mill was forced to partially reduce its daily newsprint deliveries.